

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The "North-China Daily News" is partly

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 18 DEC., 1903.

THE SITUATION.

"THE resources of diplomacy are not yet exhausted." This is the best comfort that our well-informed Tokio correspondent can give us. Japan wanted a categorical answer from Russia to her lowest acceptable terms, and the answer received is one conceding certain minor points and suggesting further haggling. We need not repeat the telegrams received last night from our correspondents at Kobe and Tokio, as they may be read in another column. They reiterate that Japan is absolutely determined not to yield an inch; and, as one of our Reuter's telegrams shows, this situation is understood in London.

It must be remembered that it is very nearly six months since Japan decided on the position she would take and from which she would not recede. It was on the 23rd and 24th of June last that the five Elder Statesmen—the makers of modern Japan,—Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Oyama, Count Inouye, and Count Matsukata, had their all-important conferences in the Emperor's presence with Count Katsura, the Premier, Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of the Navy, Baron Komura, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and

General Terauchi, the Minister of War. It was understood that Marquis Ito and Count Inouye went into these conferences opposed to any drastic measures being adopted; but the result of the discussion and of the arguments brought forward by the Cabinet Ministers was to bring them over to the latter's views. We take from the "Japan Gazette" of the 24th of June the following account of the views at the time of the leading native journal, the "Kokumin Shimbun," whose opinions on foreign affairs have a semi-official character. The "Gazette" says:—

"The Tokio journal does not necessarily pretend to reveal all that the Cabinet thinks now, but means to give a true and incisive reflection of the national conviction. The sole opportunity of the Far Eastern problem, to wit, the Manchurian and Korean questions, has now been just reached. One day later implies one day's loss. The loss is not only Japan's but also Russia's and even the world's civilisation. Our esteemed contemporary declares that it does not necessarily agree with those who urge the present as a unique time for war with Russia, but what it wants is a drastic solution of the problem. War must be avoided as much as possible, but for this reason the said solution must not be delayed. 'We want peace—peace properly obtained with honour, but do not only care to see peace at any sacrifice. The solution of the question is the object, and diplomacy and arms are means. We do not wish to sacrifice the object for the means, but must be aware that for the prosecution of the object no means whatever should be avoided. Some say that Russia's expansion is inevitable,' continues the paper, 'and at the same time Japan's expansion is inevitable, in view of the constant increase of the population in this limited area of her land. If things are left to drift a striking collision between Japan and Russia will be a matter of course. To tactfully turn away the collision is easier at present than later. For this, frank communications between the two countries would be better and an opportunity for compromise be found. But if it is difficult, then the two Empires must enter a competition of actual force. Battles are most un-

economical, but the Far Eastern question is one of life and death for Japan. When we look forward to the welfare of our sons and grandsons, we cannot now dully sit and sleep. If we neglect this duty, we shall have no excuse to give not only to our descendants but also our ancestors."

For nearly six months the Japanese Cabinet, its temper moderated by the efforts of the Elder Statesmen and its friends in Europe and America, has been endeavouring to get Russia to come to terms, and during the whole of this six months Russia has been straining every nerve to augment her military and naval strength in the Far East, and to ensure the assistance, or at any rate the benevolent neutrality, of France and Germany. Nearly two months ago, Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, presented his country's irreducible minimum to the Russian Government, whose reply was only received in Tokio a week ago, Russia's preparations for war continuing all the time. The reply is entirely unsatisfactory for "to make partial concessions is futile; and an enduring settlement of the Manchurian question is necessary." The only hope is now that the Czar's sincere love of peace, and the consciousness of the Russian Ministers of the danger to Russia in her present unsettled internal condition of a possible reverse, may persuade the Russian Government to give way at last.

Meanwhile, Japan has not been idle. Her army and navy are ready, and readiness in Japan means perfection to the smallest detail. Her ally, England, has made an incidental diversion by her inevitable expedition to Lhasa; and, a much more important point, Japan has succeeded, as it seems from the news from the North, in bringing China over to her side. The educated Chinese generally took little or no interest in the war between China and Japan, but they seem curiously enough to be even more interested than the Manchus themselves in recovering Manchuria from the grasp of Russia. Private telegrams from Japan this morning confirm the Reuter's telegram just received indicating that the next move on the board will be the presentation to Russia by Japan of an ultimatum.

Summary of News.

THE English mail of the 6th of November arrived here on Friday, the 11th instant, per P. & O. S. Simla.

THE American mail of the 18th of November arrived here on Friday, the 11th instant, per P. M. S. Korea.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 16th of November arrived here on Sunday, the 13th instant, per R. M. S. Tartar.

THE German mail of the 10th of November arrived here on Monday, the 14th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Klautschou.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE CRISIS.

Tokio, 11th December.

The Russian answer to the proposals formulated by Japan in October last is coming.

It is presumed that Russia has suggested some modifications of the Japanese overtures, but is inclined to make some concessions in Manchuria.

There will probably be a dissolution of the Diet before the presentation of the reply of the Lower House.—Our own correspondent.

Later.

The House of Representatives, having failed to reconsider its reply to the Throne, has been dissolved, and the House of Peers has adjourned.—Our own correspondent.

London via Bombay, 11th December.

The Mikado, in opening the Diet, referred to the situation. He only said that his Ministers were now conducting with prudence and circumspection important international negotiations for the preservation of the peace of the Far East and the rights and interests of Japan.—Reuter.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio reports that the House of Representatives adopted without division a reply to the Throne accusing the Ministry of a temporising policy at home and a neglect of opportunities abroad.

This is regarded as doubly significant, because hitherto the reply to the speech from the Throne has been only a formal expression of thanks to the Emperor.—Reuter.

London, 11th December.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says it is believed there that Russia's reply will not be finally decisive, but sufficiently reasonable to allow of the resumption of negotiations with regard to minor details.—Exclusive service.

Tokio, 12th December.

Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister, informed Baron Komura, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday evening that Russia is prepared to entertain Japan's latest demands. The final reply which is expected instantly, will encourage the resumption of negotiations, after yesterday's telegram.

It may be relied upon that despite the trickery of the parties in the Lower House, the Government's position is

stronger than before, as it has a special mandate from the Emperor to consummate the pending negotiations.—Our own correspondent.

Kobe, 12th December.

The Cabinet remains in office, resolved to continue its efforts to solve the present diplomatic problems.

Mr. Kurino, Minister to Russia, cabled the long-awaited reply of Russia on the 10th. While the details are not yet known, it is reported that further conferences between Baron Komura and Baron Rosen are necessary before a final settlement is reached.

The effect of the dissolution of the Diet in business circles is favourable on the whole, as it is considered to indicate that the solution will be peaceful.

An Imperial rescript to-day fixes the general election for the 1st of March next.—Our own correspondent.

London via Bombay, 12th December.

A marked discrepancy continues in the reports from St. Petersburg and Tokio respectively, but it is noteworthy that Japanese stocks are rising to-day on the London and Continental Exchanges.

The declarations from St. Petersburg are most pacific.—Reuter.

13th December.

The Japanese Diet has been dissolved, and the general election is fixed for the 1st of March.

The Russian note has been received, but its contents are not known.

The Government remains calm and confident, and is evidently resolved to prosecute the negotiations according to the original plan.—Reuter.

Tokio, 14th December.

Russia's reply, which was received on Saturday evening, shows that rather a wide discrepancy still exists between the Russian concessions and the Japanese demands.

The negotiations have been hitherto protracted and cannot now be settled instantly.—Our own correspondent.

London, 14th December.

The dissolution of the Japanese Diet is welcomed at St. Petersburg as a proof of the pacific intentions of the Japanese Government, and because it gives the Government the liberty of action necessary for a favourable termination of the negotiations.—Exclusive service.

London via Bombay, 14th December.

M. Delcassé, speaking in the French Chamber, said he felt certain that Russia and Japan would arrive at an agreement satisfactory to both.—Reuter.

Later.

The "Novoe Vremya's" correspondent at Vladivostok states that Viceroy Alexeiev has postponed his visit to St. Petersburg until January.—Reuter.

Peking, 15th December.

The French Minister, M. Dubail, is vainly endeavouring to interpose in the Manchurian question, persuading the Chinese Government to make some concessions to Russia.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 15th December.

Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Great Britain, has received the Russian reply, and says that he sees no reason to change his previous opinions as to the ultimate pacific issue of the present negotiations.—*Reuter.*

Later.

There was an unexpected meeting of the Cabinet in London to-day, at which, it is believed, the situation in the Far East was discussed.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 16th December.

The Elder Statesmen and the principal Ministers are to meet this afternoon to discuss the strong representations which it is proposed to send to Russia.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 16th December.

The "Times" is informed that all Japanese of military age in London have received a notice to return home.

The Japanese Legation says that it is not aware of this step having been taken.—*Reuter.*

THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

London via Bombay, 11th December.

In a speech in the Reichstag, Count Bülow said that there was no part of the globe in which Germany is so little concerned as Manchuria.

All risk of complications there was excluded as regarded Germany, as Germany's policy there was as circumspect and peaceable as possible. If, however, Germany were involved in a conflict, it would not be her fault.

Referring to the Socialist attacks on Russia, Count Bülow said that he would not allow himself to be deterred from cherishing German relations with Russia most assiduously.—*Reuter.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOMALILAND.

London, 11th December.

A report has reached Aden that the Somali levies in the British force have mutinied and joined the Mullah, but this has hitherto not been confirmed.—*Exclusive service.*

12th December.

It is understood that the reported mutiny of the British Somali levies is confined to one detachment.—*Exclusive service.*

THE MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR.

We learn that shortly after the U. S. squadron left Yokohama for Honolulu, orders were received at Yokohama that the vessels were to return immediately to Chinese waters.

THE STRANDED CRUISER.

London via Bombay, 12th December.

H.M.S. Flora has been refloated.—*Reuter.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

London via Bombay, 12th December.

The Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Bedchamber Woman to Queen Alexandra, who was occupying a bedroom underneath the Queen's at Sandringham, awoke at five o'clock on Friday morning, and found her room filled with smoke. She hurriedly aroused the Queen, and the two ladies both rushed out attired only in their dressing-gowns, and had only reached the staircase when the floor of Her Majesty's bedroom collapsed.

The fire is attributed to an electric wire igniting a beam in the room occupied by Miss Knollys, whence it spread to the floor joists. The fire was confined to these two rooms.

The King was on a visit to Lord Iveagh at Elveden, Thetford, and the Queen promptly sent him a reassuring message.—*Reuter.*

THE ALLEGED CRUELITIES IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

London, 12th December.

In view of the numerous cases of ill-treatment in the German army, both Count Bülow and the Minister of War admitted in the Reichstag the existence of the evil, but declared that it was diminishing and would be strenuously suppressed, the necessity for which was recognised by nobody more than by the Kaiser.—*Exclusive service.*

16th December.

The trial of Lieutenant Schilling on the charge of maltreating soldiers has begun at Metz with closed doors. The indictment cites 968 cases.

Two other officers are charged with neglecting to report Lieutenant Schilling.—*Reuter.*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE HOMEWARD-BOUND.

London via Bombay, 13th December.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. has decided, in consequence of the competition of the Siberian Railway, to considerably reduce the fares to and from China from the 1st of January next.—*Reuter.*

GERMANY'S ANSWER TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London via Bombay, 13th December.

The Reichstag has approved the Bill extending Germany's commercial agreement with Great Britain for two years.—*Reuter.*

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

London via Bombay, 14th December.

Speaking in the French Chamber, M. Delcassé said that any French advance in Morocco must be of an

exclusively economic and pacific character.—*Reuter.*

THE RECOVERY OF THE KAISER.

London via Bombay, 14th December.

H. M. the Kaiser has appeared in public for the first time since his operation.—*Reuter.*

15th December.

The Kaiser received the officers of the Reichstag, and addressing them in a strong and unimpaired voice, emphasised the necessity for Germany to participate in overseas politics, and the importance of the cultivation of cotton in the colonies.—*Reuter.*

IS IT THE NAVY LEAGUE?

London via Bombay, 14th December.

An important Admiralty order reduces by periods varying from two to three and a-half years, the periods of non-service entailing the compulsory retirement of all officers, and also limits the periods of shore employments to five years.

The active list is to be gradually increased by 1907, to twelve Admirals, 22 Vice-Admirals, 55 Rear-Admirals, 253 Captains, and 373 Commanders.

The order has been favourably received as calculated to stimulate zeal by accelerating promotion and above all as promoting the survival of the fittest.—*Reuter.*

** There are now five Admirals of the Fleet, ten Admirals, 22 Vice-Admirals, and 41 Rear-Admirals.—*Ed.*

DEATH AND BURIAL OF A NOTED REBEL.

Hongkong, 15th December.

Hung Chuen-fu, a Taiping General, and the chief military organiser of the Triad Society's revolutionary movement at Canton last New Year, has died at the Government Civil Hospital here and been buried in the Protestant cemetery.

His sympathisers in the revolutionary cause deemed it prudent to stay away from the funeral owing to the presence in Hongkong of emissaries of the Chinese Government.

Detectives and police escorted General Hung to the grave.—*Our own correspondent.*

A CONFIRMATION.

Hongkong, 15th December.

It is officially announced that Sir F. Swettenham, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is to resign in January.—*Our own correspondent.*

A REPORTED ROW IN COREA.

London via Bombay, 15th December.

A Seoul telegram to the Associated Press, New York, says that the Japanese have landed marines at Mokpho to suppress a labour strike and rioting.

They fired on the Korean mob and there were several killed. The

strikers were employed on the Foreign Concession.—*Reuter.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPAGANDA.

London via Bombay, 15th December.

Great interest is taken in the four forthcoming by-elections at Lewisham, Dulwich, Ashburton, and Ludlow, at which the fiscal policy will be the main issue.—*Reuter.*

16th December.

The result of the Dulwich election is as under :—

Rutherford Harris (Conservative and Chamberlainite)...5,819
Masterman (Liberal and Free Trader).....4,382

The result of the Lewisham election is as under :—

Coates (Conservative and Chamberlainite).....7,709
Cleland (Liberal and Free Trader).....5,697

There is no change in the representation.

* * The late members for these two divisions, Sir Blundell Maple and Mr. John Penn, were both Conservatives, and both were returned unopposed at the previous election.—*Ed.*

PARTING IN PEACE.

London, 15th December.

General Reyes has been elected President of Colombia. He opposed the threatened Colombian invasion of Panama, and a peaceful settlement is now assured.—*Exclusive service.*

THE CREMATION OF HERBERT SPENCER.

London, 15th December.

The remains of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer were cremated at Hampstead.

There was a large gathering of men prominent in Science and Letters.

Mr. Leonard Courtney delivered an address.—*Exclusive service.*

THE CAUTIOUSNESS OF HU YU-FEN.

Peking, 15th December.

H. E. Hu Yu-fen has been to Hsinmintun (N. W. of Moukden) to examine the newly-opened railway. Viceroy Alexeieff has asked him to investigate the Chinese Eastern Railway, but whether he will go to Port Arthur or not is uncertain, as he is anxious not to excite British suspicions.—*Our own correspondent.*

VARSITY FOOTBALL.

London via Bombay, 16th December.

Oxford beat Cambridge in the Rugby match by 18 points to 13.—*Reuter.*

THE UNPUNISHED ASSASSINATIONS.

London via Bombay, 16th December.

Ever since the assassination of King Alexander of Serbia, Great

Britain has refused to recognise the new Government of Serbia.

Other Powers are now beginning to take the same course by giving their representatives prolonged leave, which will continue until King Peter's regicide counsellors are dismissed.—*Reuter.*

MR. WARNER'S TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

London, 16th December.

In the first test match at Sydney, the Australians were all out in their first innings for 285, and Warner's team made 577.

In their second innings the Australians made 367 for five wickets, Trumper 119 not out.

There was a disagreeable scene yesterday, the crowd resenting the umpire's decision that Hill was run out. The hooting attained such proportions that Mr. Warner threatened to withdraw the team and only abstained in deference to Noble.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 12th December.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to Shou Hsien; Fan Tseng-hsiang, Provincial Judge designate of Shensi; Pang Hung-shu, Vice President of the Board of Rites; and to Ch'i Chung-chia, expectant Taotai.—*Special telegram.*

14th December.

Their Majesties granted audience in the Grand Council Chamber this morning to Li Tien-lin and Shao Ch'ang, special Examiners of the recent M. A. competitions in Ché-kiang province also to Chang Yü-nan, expectant Taotai, and Li Shih-chan, prefect of Kiangsi.—*Special telegram.*

15th December.

Their Majesties granted audience in the Grand Council Chamber this morning to P'u Liang, Manchu President of the Board of Rites.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable Service of "Der

Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 11th December.

Count Bülow, the German Chancellor, addressed Mr. Bebel during the first reading of the Budget in the Reichstag in the strongest terms, refusing to interfere in the Manchurian question, as was demanded by the latter. Count Bülow then reproved in a most brilliant manner the future state and the theories of the socialists as well as the criticisms passed by the socialists on the present state of society. Especially he rebuffed Bebel's attacks on the officers, ridiculed his policy of embracing everyone and everything, and announced, that the Government would continue to take a calm, but strong defensive stand against the socialists, while it would at the same time go on with its

own social reforms. The German Press unanimously acknowledges that this speech of the Chancellor was his best effort, likely to bear good fruit.

In regard to the situation in the Far East, Count Bülow spoke with great confidence; neither Germany nor any other Power was expecting the outbreak of a war.

15th December.

Count Ballestrem reports with regard to his and the Reichstag Vice-Presidents' audience with the Kaiser, that the conversation was very smart. The Kaiser had entirely recovered his old liveliness; his voice was clear and full. The Emperor emphasised during the audience the necessity of Germany taking her part in politics abroad. He then spoke of the importance of Kiautschou for Germany's special interests in the Far East, and of the building of railways, which had become a question of life for the African colonies.

Chancellor Count Bülow, when speaking again to the Budget, called upon all parties to join hands against the Socialists.

The French and English Press agree now in the opinion, held here from the start, that the dissolution of the Japanese Diet was only prompted by the desire of the Government to avoid any inopportune incidents while the conferences with Russia have not been brought to an end.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Yokohama, 11th December.

The Mikado's speech from the Throne at the opening of the Diet has been absolutely colourless and businesslike. The address of the Diet censured the Cabinet in regard to both its foreign and internal policy; the Cabinet was weak just at the time when great national questions were at stake. The address was again debated to-day, when President Kono declined to forward it, as did also the party meetings. Then Mr. Katsura, the Premier, made his report to the Mikado, in consequence of which the Diet was dissolved.

Hongkong, 14th December.

A coolie riot broke out yesterday on the railway near Fatshan. Several workshops were burnt, material was looted, and a number of Chinese killed. Soldiers from Canton restored order. Traffic was resumed to-day.

Later.

Sir Frank Swettenham is resigning the Governorship of the Straits Settlements on the 12th January next.

Berlin, 14th December.

The great speech delivered by Count Bülow in the Reichstag continues to furnish the main topic of political discussion in Germany. H. M. the Emperor congratulated, in a very hearty way, the Chancellor on his successful achievement.

Count Bülow since received a deputation of workmen, who laid before him a number of social-political desires. He assured them that they would be carefully considered.

A visit of King Christian of Denmark to Berlin is imminent.

The Ministers of the European Empires are instructed to stay away from the Servian court, until the murder of King Alexander has been expiated.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 5th December.

It is reported from St. Petersburg, that there is a probability of the retirement of Count Lamsdorff, and that his successor will perhaps be Mr. Izvolski, formerly Minister at Tokio. Count Lamsdorff is believed to be opposed to the retention of Manchuria.

The Berlin "National Zeitung" announces that the Grand Duke Alexander, brother-in-law of the Czar, has changed his attitude

regarding Far Eastern politics. He disapproves of the Court intrigues regarding Corea.—“Mainichi.”

7th December.

It is reported from Russia that revolutionary movements have broken out in the country and the rioting is fast spreading. It is therefore believed that it will be impossible for Russia to send any troops outside of European Russia.

The “Daily Mail” correspondent at Copenhagen states that it is believed in well-informed quarters there that Russia will give in to Japanese demands about the Manchurian question.—“Mainichi.”

Chemulpo, 7th December.

The Japanese residents here held a mass meeting to-day and adopted a resolution to urge the Government to accept the alternative of war as a solution of the Manchurian and Korean questions. The resolution was wired to the Tokio Government.

Mr. Mayojima, who has been on a visit to Corea in connection with the Seoul-Fusan Railway, sailed for Japan to-day.—“Asahi.”

Masampo, 7th December.

Mr. Korkzoff, Russian Consul, who has been transferred to Fusan, left here last night.—“Mainichi.”

London, 8th December.

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt insists upon the necessity of the autonomy of Moukden being maintained. The President described the present state of affairs as anomalous, but expressed the opinion that there would be a full development of commerce as soon as a settlement had been arrived at. He urged the prompt establishment of a naval base in the Philippines.—“Mainichi.”

The Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg has repeatedly demanded an explanation of the re-occupation of Moukden, but so far without effect. Finally, he sought an audience of the Czar; but this honour was denied him. The Chinese Minister then forwarded a note to the Czar, pointing out the unreasonableness of the re-occupation of Moukden, and pointing out that the place is the original home of the present dynasty. The Minister appeals to the Czar to issue an order to Viceroy Alexeieff to evacuate the place and transfer it to China promptly.—“Jiji.”

Peking, 8th December.

The French Minister to Peking has sent a note to the Government offering to act as arbitrator between Russia and China. He points out that the grant of some of the proposals made by Mr. Lessar in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria is advisable if China really wishes to see the Russians withdraw from the three provinces. The Chinese Government are, however, firmly determined to reject the Russian proposal and they consider that the French Minister's proposal is made in the interest of Russia. The Chinese Government therefore are not likely to consent to the French proposal. The Government, however, are eager to ascertain the Japanese view of the matter before they reject the French proposal, and Tao Tai-kin and Na Tung called on Mr. Uchida the day before yesterday and again yesterday.—“Jiji.”

London, 10th December.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that great uneasiness prevails there. Should Russia suffer a reverse, it is thought that the results would be disastrous. The “Bourse Gazette” has become somewhat pacific, but the “Svet Novosti” is taking an aggressive line.

The “Morning Post” has published a vigorous leader calling for a reassertion of British influence in the Far East. It urges support of Japanese action.

Secretary Hay has officially declared that, beyond seeing that her own treaty rights are respected, and that all obligations are carried out, the United States will remain unconcerned by the Far Eastern embroglio. It is stated that President Roosevelt is an-

xious to prevent misunderstanding with regard to the intentions of the present administration.

Five thousand tons of Cardiff coal were dispatched to Port Arthur in November.—“Mainichi.”

10th December.

The Korean Government have decided to demand from the Japanese Government the surrender of Ko Yei-ki, the assassin of U Han-zen. It is now expected that the Government will address an official note to the Japanese Legation on the matter in the course of the next few days.

The Korean Government have rejected the French demand for a concession to work the Shoji gold mine.—“Asahi.”

Seoul, 11th December.

The diplomats here believe that the Yalu district will be divided between Japan and Russia. Negotiations on this point are now progressing.

The Korean Government have addressed an official note to the Japanese Minister to Seoul demanding the surrender of the two men who assassinated U Han-zen. Several Japanese residents in Seoul contend that the Korean officials who instigated the crime should be summoned to the Japanese Court to give evidence.—“Mainichi.”

The following telegrams are from the “South China Morning Post.”

London, 5th December.

The Japanese Government is sending a special commissioner to Johannesburg to study the conditions of labour there with a view to the wholesale introduction of Japanese workers to the Rand gold mines.

There are numbers of Japanese who are eager to emigrate.

The Tokio Government is, however, unwilling to encourage the emigration unless the Government of the Transvaal undertakes to treat Japanese labourers as the equals of British workers.

Japan cannot accept the same restrictions for its subjects as were projected in the case of China.

Washington, 5th December.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has decided against the Beet Sugar legislation declaring that the Bounty Law is unconstitutional.

The New York cotton market has been knocked skyward. A panic has ensued.

Washington, 7th December.

At Boston thousands of mill-hands have been discharged on account of the Cotton excitement.

The conditions give rise to grave anxiety.

Congress was specially adjourned to consider the allegations made against Major-General Leonard Wood.

It was decided to take no action with reference to the statements made.

London, 8th December.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, urges the establishment of a naval base in the Philippines.

He expresses his satisfaction at the conclusion of the commercial treaty with China.

President Roosevelt refers in this connection to the opening of Moukden and Antung to foreign commerce. He states that he full measure of development which American commerce may rightfully expect can hardly be looked for until a settlement is arrived at of the present abnormal situation in the Empire of China.

President Roosevelt concludes by stating that the foundations of such development have at last been laid, and American commerce in the near future must make rapid strides in the Far East.

Washington, 8th December.

President Roosevelt has delivered a message to the fifty-eighth Congress of the United States which is interesting, but

somewhat vague in purpose. He definitely re-nominates Major-General Leonard Wood to his position in the Philippines.

Prophet Elijah Dowie has agreed personally to settle the debts incurred by Zion City in connection with its late pilgrimage to New York city.

Manila, 8th December.

At Cavite twelve Chinese have been placed in jail as anarchists. They are members of the Highbinder sect.

In the island of Albay three Ladrones have been sentenced to death, two to life imprisonment, one to thirty years', forty-eight to twenty years' imprisonment, and thirty-nine to ten years' imprisonment. Twenty-two boys under age have been sentenced to twenty-three months' imprisonment each.

All were charged with sedition.

The C. & M. S. Zafiro from Hongkong has experienced the worst storm ever met by her captain or crew. She has, however, escaped damage.

Manila, 9th December.

Colonel McCoy, the Acting Collector of Customs, has finally over-ruled the decision of the Collector of Customs—Mr. Morgan Shuster—in the contract labour case.

This has caused a tremendous sensation throughout the Philippines, and constitutes an important precedent especially favourable to the British.

The petition to President Roosevelt has been withdrawn in consequence.

The rejoicing at the action of the Acting-Collector will probably make Governor Taft uneasy, as he realises the proportions and strength of the opposition.

London, 9th December.

A severe storm has been experienced in Venice, which has seriously damaged St. Mark's Cathedral.

The following telegrams are from the “Hongkong Daily Press”:

London, 7th December.

A strong draft of the Foresters left Parkhurst to-day, en route for Hongkong. They were unaccompanied by their wives and families, which is significant.

8th December.

Colonels Younghusband and Macdonald leave Darjeeling immediately for Chumbi.

Herbert Spencer, the great philosopher, is dead.

The Kaiser has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to cruise in the Mediterranean. It is said that the wound in his throat is perfectly healed.

The following telegrams are from the “Manila Cables”:

London, 1st December.

The Japanese Minister to the Court of St. James has been notified that the Government at Tokio (?) has declared Yong-Ampho, Corea, an open port in the interest of commerce. This is a Japanese concession to the Powers, including a demand from Russia.

The police and people of Russian Armenia are in conflict. Desperate fights between the authorities and the peasants are now going on.

3rd December.

Great Britain has announced that it has no designs on Tibet. The object of the present British expedition to Tibet is not territorial aggression, but scientific and geographical investigation.

Paris 1st December.

Emile Loubet, President of the Republic of France, has departed from the capital for Rome, where he will be the guest of the King of Italy.

His departure was accompanied by an enthusiastic demonstration in which was shown the good feeling prevailing toward Italy.

Washington, 1st December.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand the successor of the late Sir Michael Herbert, as British ambassador to the United States, has taken charge of the British Embassy here.

His appointment astonishes diplomatic circles, since Sir Mortimer, as he is called, is not a Foreign Office man. He was imported into the diplomatic service from the Indian civil service, where he attained a high position.

Boston, 1st December.

Economic conditions in the East may be judged from the fact that 75,000 textile workers of this city have been notified that their wages will be cut a tenth after to-day.

Washington, 2nd December.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to apply the laws of Chinese exclusion from the United States to the restriction of Japanese immigration. Should this bill become a law it would include all insular possessions of America.

San Francisco, 4th December.

The trans-Pacific steamship companies are waging a bitter steerage rate war over Chinese traffic.

The Pacific Mail, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies have just announced a rate of \$2 gold to Chinese steerage passengers between this country and the Oriental ports.

Madrid, 5th December.

The crisis in Cabinet affairs has resulted in the resignation of the entire ministry. Just who will be asked by the King to form the new Cabinet is not known now.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1903.

	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall	
	Min.	Max.	in inches.	
Dec. 11	36°.8	56°.1	.....	.....
" 12	38°.5	51°.4	.....	.....
" 13	48°.0	60°.9	.....	.....
" 14	53°.5	70°.6	0.02	.....
" 15	50°.8	51°.4	.....	.....
" 16	42°.0	47°.6	.....	.....
" 17	27°.3	49°.6	.....	.....

1902.

	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall	
	Min.	Max.	in inches.	
Dec. 11	43°.8	62°.1	0.06	.....
" 12	58°.1	59°.1	0.82	.....
" 13	44°.0	45°.4	.....	.....
" 14	35°.9	41°.1	.....	.....
" 15	31°.1	49°.1	.....	.....
" 16	35°.0	55°.6	.....	.....
" 17	38°.7	69°.1	.....	.....

As Mr. Carl is going officially to the St. Louis Exposition, Mr. H. B. Morse, Commissioner at Canton, will replace him as Statistical Secretary, and will himself be succeeded at Canton by Mr. Raphael de Luca, who has recently returned from leave.

Mr. F. HUCHTING, the news of whose death at Bremen was received here by wire on Monday morning, was an old resident of Shanghai and more recently of Hankow, and he was regarded by all, wherever he pitched his tent, as one of the very best. He was a sportsman to the core, and a most prominent member in his time of the Mihn-loong, as well as one of the best oars in the history of the Shanghai Rowing Club. His good humour and good will to everybody were without limit, and he was welcome wherever he appeared. Lately he had much success as a billbroker at Hankow. A German, he was always as popular with the English as with the German colony and his death leaves a very sensible gap in very many hearts in China.

The death is announced of two distinguished authors, whose names are now coupled probably for the first time. Mr.

Herbert Spencer, the great social and synthetic philosopher had reached the fine old age of 84. He lived, almost in retirement, at Brighton and has consistently declined all the distinctions his admiring fellow-countrymen would have conferred upon him. His writings like his reputation are for the future. Mr. Hugh Stowell Scott, better known as Henry Stou Merriman, wrote rather for the present generation, and he will be mourned by a host of those who found pleasure in his genial romances.

ONE of the Chinese who was injured in the stampede from the Fokien Road Theatre during Sunday evening's fire died during the night. The other four men who were hurt are expected to recover.

The following was the platform adopted on the 3rd by the Constitutionalist party in the defunct Diet:—

1.—That the reconsideration by Russia of her attitude in the Manchurian question be at once demanded, and the question settled without delay in the interests of peace in the Far East; and that interests and rights of the Empire be extended.

2.—That the administrative and financial reforms should be real.

3.—That the Government be induced to fulfil its promise at the last Session in reference to administrative and financial reforms.

4.—That all new works proposed, which are likely to result in an increase of the administrative expenditure, be disapproved.

AMONG the passengers on board the P. M. S. Korea, en route to the Philippines, was the Hon. D. Worchester, member of the Civil Commission, who has been on leave of absence in the United States.

THE late arrival of the English mail seems to be due to the long voyage the Simla made between Singapore and Hongkong. The "South China Morning Post" of Monday last says:—

The P. and O. S. Simla, carrying the English mail of November 6, had not been signalled up to midnight last night. The delay is probably owing to the very rough weather in the outer seas. Incoming vessels report having experienced very high seas and strong wind. According to contract, the Simla was due in yesterday. Should the Simla not put in an appearance to-day, a gunboat will be sent in search of her.

H.M.S. Blenheim, which is proceeding to Singapore on a trial trip, has received instruction to keep a look-out for the Simla, and to render aid if necessary.

MR. ALFRED WEBB MILES, the well-known 16s. trousers man in Brook St., Grosvenor Square, has left personally valued at over £300,000.

News was received here on Monday by two or more firms who have branches at Hankow, that some 150 yards or more of the German Bund at Hankow have subsided into the river Yangtze, as did a portion of the Nanking Bund not long ago, but happily without any loss of life. The German Concession at Hankow is almost in the centre of the Bund, between the French and Japanese Concessions.

At a public meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Friday afternoon Mr. C. A. Montalto de Jesus read an interesting paper on "Siu Kuang-ki; the Meccas of Western Science in China." The paper was the more interesting as Siu was a native of Sicawei and it was mainly owing to his friendliness that the Jesuits received that imperial favour which ultimately led to their historical achievements in China. He was the son of poor parents and in spite of his literary successes died poor. He did more far more for Christianity than any other of his countrymen and showed a uniform friendliness to foreigners.

ON Tuesday, at the Lyceum Theatre, Professor Grossi and Madame Roux gave an excellent entertainment of hypnotism and thought-reading, the programme, divided into three parts, never for a moment proving other than deeply interesting to the audience. In the first part Professor Grossi performed a number of marvellous illusions without the aid of any assistant. In the second part Madame Roux with eyes covered read the thoughts of several persons in the theatre, and discovered articles hidden in different places without any hesitation. One man who was heroic enough to part with a hair of his very luxuriant moustache had it returned to him after it had been wrapped up and deposited in the pocket of a stranger sitting several yards away. The third part of the programme was composed of a number of experimental fascinations, each being worth the price of admission alone to see. There will be performances to-night, and next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, so that everyone will have an opportunity of witnessing what is undoubtedly one of the best entertainments of its kind that ever came to Shanghai.

ALL who enjoy cheery social dances will learn with great pleasure that it is proposed to revive the "Ours" dances.

THE Umpire-in-Chief (Major Watson) decided that the Red Force won Saturday's battle. The convoy, he held, should have advanced while the fight was in progress, and not remain stationary throughout the encounter. The convoy was not captured; it simply failed to attain its object, namely to enter the Settlements. As the "idea" was that there was a small garrison in Shanghai waiting for the convoy, had the latter pushed forward about ½ mile farther it would probably have been decided that it had effected an entrance. The gun which had been pushed forward was given to the Light Horse, but as they failed to disable it in the time at their disposal, and the convoy's infantry were keeping up a warm fire on them, Major Watson decided that it had been recaptured.

JUDGMENT in the Gossage soap case which has been heard intermittently at the Mixed Court for many months was finally rendered on Monday. It will be remembered that Detective Eddie arrested Woo Ah-ling, a Foochow Road shopkeeper and Sung Zeh-zeang in August last; the former being charged with selling inferior soap bearing an imitation of Messrs. Gossage's trade mark. Sung Zeh-zeang was charged with manufacturing soap bearing a fraudulent imitation of Messrs. Gossage's trade mark. Woo Ah-ling was on Monday fined \$100; whilst a fine of \$600 was imposed upon Sung Zeh-zeang. All the spurious soap was ordered to be confiscated. Of the fines \$100 were allowed for the prosecution's costs and the remaining \$600 is to be divided equally between the Shantung Road Hospital and the Sinza Refuge.

AN explanation of the sudden order to some of the American men-of-war to betake themselves to Honolulu, and its equally sudden rescission, is given in Japan, but it is probably not entirely true. American naval officers, like good husbands and fathers, are constantly followed to foreign stations by their wives and families, and this has worried the Navy Department at Washington for many years. When Joe Chandler was Secretary of the Navy, he went so far as to issue a peremptory order that no American naval officer's wife should go to the Far East if her husband was stationed there; it was an order that could not be enforced, as American girls, married or single, are not subject to the authority even of a Secretary of the Navy. It is now stated that as soon as the order

for Honolulu came, forty American women and children immediately took ship for San Francisco, and as soon as they were out of sight and beyond recall, the American squadron was ordered back.

We have been asked to announce that preparations are being made by the Missionaries in Corea for the holding of a General Conference in September, 1904, that being the vicennial of the year when Dr. H. N. Allen entered Corea to commence Protestant Missionary work. The Conference looks to a gathering not only of all the Mission force in Corea, and many from neighbouring lands, but notable speakers and workers from abroad have been invited to attend and take part. Among those who have already promised attendance are John R. Mott, Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Dr. Hunter Corbett, Dr. Sheffield, and Albertus Pireters of Japan.

A remarkable but decidedly gruesome photograph has been sent down here from Tangshan. It represents the body of an unfortunate pony which in the recent races there managed to impale itself on one of the rails. It appears to have charged the rail end on and at such terrific speed that the blunt stock passed clean through the body and came out at the other end to the distance of another four feet. The rail might have gone further but for the upright post which stopped the pony. The pony was killed on the spot.

THERE was a "private view" on Monday afternoon in the room kindly lent by Mr. R. B. Allen, at 4, Foochow Road, of the pictures to be sold by auction by Messrs. Maitland & Co. to-morrow. Quite a number of ladies and a few men assembled at what was a pleasant little social function, to which the pictures, hung on four walls and a middle screen afforded an agreeable background and material for conversation. Three artists are represented. Miss A. E. Maitland has no fewer than 60 canvasses principally of still life, in which she is far more successful than in figures or landscapes. A vase of "spring flowers" (No. 33), a sangle of "wild spring flowers" (No. 28) in their woody home, and a view of "a winding stream" (No. 20) are perhaps the pick. Of the fourteen pictures by Miss H. Halhed, a small one of "Scotch Firs," (No. 66) is natural and the study of "Pippa" is interesting. Mr. H. W. G. Hayter's sketches are so well-known that little need be said about them. The vigour of the drawing and the freshness of the wit give them an abiding value.

An indignant Jew writes to protest against the action of over-zealous Christian missionaries who have been distributing Hebrew versions of the New Testament among the Jewish boys of the Settlement. The papers were torn up, as might be expected, but he strongly objects to "this disgraceful way of propagating religion."

THE announcement of the sale on Tuesday of Alacrity and Rinaldo need cause no concern for our public safety, for it is not the Admiral's yacht nor the British sloop, which are at auction, but the ponies, which have gained these names some renown on the local turf.

WE learn from a special correspondent in Paris that the loan of 40,000,000 francs (£1,600,000) issued by a syndicate of banks for the railway from Chéngtingfu to Taiyuanfu was floated on Monday last, and subscribed several times over. This satisfactorily proves that it is not impossible at present to obtain the money required for railway enterprises in China. The bonds are of 500 francs each (£20), bearing 5 per cent interest, and the syndicate is composed of the Russo Chinese Bank, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, the Société Générale, and the Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte.

THE U. S. gunboat Villalobos left port on Saturday for Hankow.

THE French cruiser Bugeaud left port on Wednesday for Hongkong whence, after a stay of a few days, she will leave for Southern waters.

H. M. S. SIRIUS left port on Wednesday morning for gunnery and torpedo practice at the mouth of the Yangtze, and returned to-day.

THE P. & O. S. Coromandel with the London mail of the 20th of ultimo left Singapore at 6 a.m. on Sunday the 13th inst. for Shanghai.

THE P. & O. intermediate str. Japan from London left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Tuesday for Shanghai.

THE German mail which left here by the N.-D.L.S. Preussen on the 7th ultimo arrived at Genoa on the 10th inst. at 4 p.m.

THE str. Shansi which arrived on Saturday reports seeing H. M. S. Britomart at Amoy.

THE N. Y. K. S. W. Cores de Vries from Hankow reports passing the C. N. S. Foochow on shore at Oliphant Island, with the C. N. S. Tatung lying alongside of her.

THE I.-C. S. Kiangwo left on Saturday for Ichang, towing up to Hankow the new hulk Hankow for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Kiangwo is being assisted by the Lienshing as far as Wu'u.

THE C.M.S. Anping left Chefoo on Monday for Shanghai with the C.M.S. Hsin-fung in tow. The Hsinfong had her propeller badly damaged by ice in the Peiho River.

THE Hunan Steamship Co.'s two new light-draught steamers for the Tungting Lake, Yuankiang and Siangkia, which left Japan on the 10th ult. and have been detained by bad weather at the Gotos, arrived here safely on Wednesday morning.

WE are asked to announce that the Secretaries of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., have received Report No. 17 from the Mine Manager at Weihaiwei. Shareholders may see this and former Reports at the Company's Office.

THE C.N.S. Shaoshing arrived in port on Wednesday from Tangku, via Chefoo. On the 29th ultimo, while the steamer was in Lat. 37.20 N. and Long. 120.47 E. (between Shawsheishan and N.E. Promontory) a native junk was sighted, the crew of which were starving. A ship's boat was lowered and sent to the junk with a goodly supply of rice and water.

In a letter received from the Rev. Edward G. Bevis from K'ai-fengfu, Honan, the writer states that on the 1st inst., with the aid of six Christians who offered their services, he was able to distribute 3,000 volumes of the Diffusion Society's publications. This was at the provincial examination for the M.A. degree. The distribution went off nicely, and the books were, without exception, well received. Mr. Bevis concludes: "As far as I have come into contact with scholars and those of the higher classes, I find them much more open in their ideas than formerly."

ON Tuesday at 6 p.m. the str. Tahung M.-ru collided with and sank a loaded sixty-ton cargo-boat, near the New Dock. While the Tahung Maru was coming up the river, her steering-gear became jammed and she ran into the cargo-boat which was lying alongside the str. Aragonia. The damage sustained is not known, as the boat sank a few seconds after being struck.

THE following telegraphic information dated, 16th December has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Id.:—

Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum 79,000 Gallons.
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date...260,000

CASES.
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding 1-monthly telegram... 69,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 79,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date..... 54,000

It is suggested that the agents of Life Insurance companies who are owners of automobiles should combine business with pleasure by painting on the front and back of their motor-cars: "No danger if you are insured in the _____ company." The suggestion is capable of wide extension: doctors might have, "Dr. _____ will attend if you gratis if he runs you down," etc., etc.

MESSRS. FARNHAM BOYD & Co., Ltd., will pay an interim dividend of Tls. 5 per share on the 22nd inst. The share register will be closed from the 18th to 22nd inst., inclusive.

WE have received Tuesday's issue, No. 78, of the "Chinese Christian Intelligencer" (通聞報). It contains the address of the Rev. C. E. Darwent delivered on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which recently appeared in our columns. This is translated into easy Mandarin. The editorial comments, also in Mandarin, regarding the attitude of the ancient Chinese towards animals are interesting and instructive. Besides the usual recent Church news, etc., we find some very apt illustrations from old Chinese books, one of which is as follows: A rustic seeing a rabbit dash out its brains in flight against a tree, gave up his occupation and waited under the tree for other rabbits to dash out their brains. There is a moral attached.

WE have received from the Commercial Press, Printers and Publishers, very handsome and neatly bound copies of the new textbook series, in Chinese, easy Wenli, comprising the following:—An "Elementary Chemistry" based on the latest Edition of "Steele's Popular Chemistry, and a "Complete Geography" with an accompanying set of coloured maps, "designed for advanced classes in schools and general Readers," compiled by Zia Hong-lai, of the Anglo-Chinese College of Shanghai. The letterpress in both books is specially clear and large though the illustrations in the Chemistry are old-fashioned wood cuts. Those in the Geography are however up-to-date while the colouring of the maps is especially good and reflects great credit on the efforts of the publishers and printers. There is no doubt that textbooks issued by the Commercial Press supply a much-felt want amongst Chinese.

UNDER "Latest News," Saturday's "Echo de Chine" says that the reporter of the commission appointed to revise the Dreyfus case will hand in its conclusions next week.

The same paper reports the brilliant success of the concert recently given at Hankow by Mme. Blanche Arral, assisted by several talented amateurs. It gave so much pleasure that Mme. Arral promised to return to Hankow and give another concert on the 21st instant. She will give her concert at the French Municipal Hall under the auspices of the Volunteers on the 30th inst., and a farewell concert at the Lyceum on Twelfth Night.

TELEGRAMS translated by the "Echo de Chine" from the "Novi Krai" state that navigation was stopped by ice at Cronstadt on the 2nd.—The new Pope adopts the course followed by his predecessor, so that President Loubet cannot be received at the Vatican.—The rebel Hotentots were completely routed by the Germans at Zondfontein.—The Roumanian Government has appropriated £24,000 to build

schools and churches for the Roumanian community in Macedonia.—Two fresh madmen, one of them armed with a long knife, have been arrested at the White House, Washington.

THIS morning's "Echo de Chine" mentions the destruction by fire of the house of the sub-prefect of Wuching. The sub-prefect, with his mother, his wife, and more than six servants perished in the flames.

THE "Chefo" Express of the 5th gives the following as the latest news from Newchwang:—

The Captain of one of the men-of-war in port, while returning to his ship, saw one of his crew lying fast asleep on the street, evidently the worse for liquor. Taking compassion on the poor fellow, as it was a bitterly cold day, he good-naturedly roused him up, took his arm, and assisted him on board. As they approached the gangway the sailor called out "Hey, Quartermaster, I have brought the Captain aboard."

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" to the 3rd inst.—The officials and people in the district in which the Peking Syndicate is working in Honan have presented Dr Churchill, the medical officer of the contractors, with a 1,000-name red umbrella.—Mr. and Lady Susan Townley left Peking for Chinwangtao, homeward-bound via Siberia, on the 1st.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobe to the 12th, and Nagasaki the 14th inst.—Both House of the Diet met at 10 a.m. on the 5th to organise. Prince Tokugawa, a direct descendant of the Shoguns, is the new President of the House of Peers and Mr. Kono had a very short reign as President of the House of Representatives.—The "Japan Mail" says that the two great German transatlantic steamship companies have come to the conclusion at which the White Star people arrived some time ago, that the big Atlantic greyhounds do not pay.—Serious damage has been caused by a fire in the engine-room of the torpedo gunboat Tatsuta.—The crew of the Russian steamer Progress at Lakodate have left her as a consequence of her attachment by the N. Y. K.—There is a possibility that a wreck which has been located in 25 fathoms of water off Amphitrite Point, Barclay Sound, is the missing British sloop Condor.—The Hamburg-America Co. proposes to establish trans-Pacific services from Topolobampo (Port Stillwell), Mexico, to the Far East and Australia, in connection with the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railway.—It is now said that Viceroy Alexieff is to leave Port Arthur to-day for St. Petersburg.—The opening of the Diet, the very unusual reply of the Lower House to the speech from the Throne, and the consequent dissolution, are the chief topics in the papers.—It is reported that the United States has bought the Duke of Richmond's house, 49, Belgrave square, for its Embassy in London.—It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff's trip to St. Petersburg was abandoned very suddenly after all his preparations had been made, and the railway stations were getting ready to decorate.—There was a large gathering of the Yokohama community on the 9th, Mr. J. Carey Hall, H.M.'s Consul-General, in the chair, at which a testimonial of gratitude was presented to Mr. B. Gillett, Hon. Sec. and Superintendent of the Cemetery.—The following is the text of the abortive reply of the Lower House of the Diet to the Mikado:—

"Your Majesty's servants venture to express their sentiments of profound gratitude in that Your Majesty has attended in person to perform the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet and has addressed to Your Servants a gracious speech.

"The present is a time when the fortunes of the country have reached a unique and unprecedented stage, yet the measures taken by the Ministers of State are not in keeping with the situation, since at home they pursue a policy of opportunism, and abroad they forfeit opportunities. We, your servants, cannot but regard these things with profound solicitude, and we earnestly pray that Your Majesty will bring Your Majesty's enlightened judgment to bear on the situation.

"Your Majesty's servants, upon whom devolve the duties of deliberation, pledge themselves to exercise the utmost circumspection and sincerity, so as with all respect to observe Your Majesty's injunctions, and to justify the trust reposed in them by the people."

The man who proposed to assassinate Mr. Shimada Saburo, M.P., has been sentenced to nine months' hard labour, for breaking into Mr. Shimada's house.—The new N.Y.K. Australian liner Nikko Maru made a very successful trial trip at Nagasaki on the 10th. She maintained a speed of 17.76 knots easily.—The H.A.L.S. Savoia, which stranded two months ago outside Nagasaki, has now been thoroughly repaired at that port and has sailed to Yokohama.

THE "Foochow Echo" of the 5th inst. has a report of a banquet given by Taotais Sun and Liu of the Foreign Board at Foochow to the Foreign Consuls and Officials on the 28th ult. to celebrate the birthday of the Empress Dowager. The Viceroy and Tartar General were both present, and were extremely cordial. Dr. Gracey, U. S. and Senior Consul, did the honours on behalf of the foreign guests in a very eloquent address. A theatrical entertainment followed the banquet.—Foochow played H. M. S. Vestal at cricket on the 30th ult. Foochow made 135 in its first innings, and stumps had to be drawn when the Vestal had made 89 for seven wickets.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 10th inst.—Mr. F. W. Stevenson, formerly P. and O. agent at Manila, died at Colombo on his way out to Hongkong with his wife, on the 17th ult.—The report of the failure of the old and well-known firm of Puttfarcken & Co., of Singapore, is now confirmed. The firm was established in 1858.—The U. S. cableship Burnside on her way from Manila to Alaska ran stem on into an iceberg, but was very little damaged, and reached port safely.—Commander Fair, who was at one time Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Seymour, and well-known in Shanghai, died of typhoid fever on the 3rd ult., aged 33.—Mr. Hannibal A. Williams gave a successful recital of "King Henry IV, Part I" at Hongkong on the 8th.—The Hongkong Races are fixed for the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of February next.—The death is announced of Mr. Henry Seton Merriman, the very popular romance-writer.—Consul-General James Scott goes home from Canton on leave by this mail, and the post will be filled by Mr. C. W. Campbell, C.M.G.—Both the P. & O. S. Simla and the Glen liner Glenagarry had very heavy weather between Singapore and Hongkong; the Simla had to come down to about 6 knots on one day.—The new Commander of the Forces, Major-General Villiers Hatton, C.B., arrived in Hongkong by the Simla.—H.M.S. Centurion, Capt. F. F. Fegen, is for the China station after all.—The river steamer Kinshan dropped her rudder on her way from Canton to Hongkong on the 9th, and was steered into port with her twin screws. The rudder was entirely lost.—In their third match, Warner's team beat New South Wales by an innings.

Nor the least interesting among the many interesting events of next year's

World's Fair at St. Louis will be the Olympic Games to be held on various dates between the 14th May and the 11th November. The mere schedule and programme of the events, with the conditions of entry, fill a pamphlet of 50 pages, a copy of which has been sent us by Mr. Carl, who is a member of the Chinese Imperial Commission at the Exposition. It is one of Shanghai's boasts that there are very few games known to civilised (and uncivilised) man, which are not played here and some of them at all events played well. The St. Louis programme covers every sort of sport and it may well be that one or other of our local champions, visiting the exhibition, will represent the model Settlement in the arena. At all events in a community such as ours the revival of the old Greek athletic gatherings on a modern scale is bound to be closely followed.

THE following intelligence is from Manila newspapers of a recent date:—Colonel Swee t, in command of the 28th Infantry Regiment, is scouring the province of Mindanao after Moro rebels.—Owing to the adoption of the new currency, the importation of Mexican currency into the Philippines is rapidly decreasing. Nearly \$12,000,000 of Mexican currency have been exported to Hongkong since this adoption.—The Cuban Government is in favour of ceding the Isle of Pines to the United States.—General Davis has recommended in a report to the United States Government that American military service in the Philippines should be increased from two to five years. He says that the present short service is insufficient to give the soldiers a thorough training in the work.

APPROPOS of stereoscopic photography it is interesting to note that in England an invention that marks a great development in the art of taking and reproducing cinematograph pictures has been patented by a Salisbury man. Briefly, it consists in applying the principles of the stereoscope to the cinematograph, and the result is that moving figures thrown on a screen are not flat and bodiless, as in the ordinary cinematograph pictures, but have a depth and fulness that invest them with a wonderful realism. This should prove of special interest to the members of the Shanghai Amateur Photographic Society who attended the lecture last Thursday week.

WE have received the "London and China Express" of the 6th November.—The P. & O. and N.-D. L. S. Companies have revised their passenger rates to the Far East, the first tariff to come into force with the New Year.—Mr. Skinner's report on his visit to the Far East in the matter of Chinese labour for the Rand shows that the Chinese miner will not be as cheap as was anticipated by many people.—Mr. Dacres Hope Wise of the Federated Malay States accidentally shot himself on the morning of his wedding.—The "Daily Mail" reported Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham by telephone to London and beat the ordinary telegraph wires by an hour and 27 minutes.—The last toll-gate on the Bath road (that over Maidenhead bridge) has been triumphantly removed.—One of the only two known copies of Shelley's "Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire" has been sold at Sotheby's for £600.

"AMERICAN INDUSTRIES" says:—

In China it costs ten cents to move a ton of freight a mile. The average rate of wages in China is ten cents a day. In America it costs sixty-nine thousandths of a cent to move a ton of freight a mile and American wages average two dollars and sixty cents per day. These figures tell their own story of civilisation.—George H. Daniels says that doubling even this low rate would close every factory in America away from the seaboard.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE "SUPAO" CASE.

14th December.

It will be learnt with general satisfaction that the Viceroy at Nanking has consented to the trial by the Mixed Court here of Lung-Chih-tse, the prisoner who is charged with participation in the attempted insurrection at Hankow in 1900. The Court will be constituted as at the recent trial of the other five "Supao" prisoners and it is hoped to hold the trial to-morrow. It is eminently satisfactory, both in this special instance and as a precedent, that the original agreement between the Consular Body here and the Taotai has been upheld throughout, notwithstanding the representation of the Viceroy that the Taotai acted *ultra vires* in making the agreement. It was obvious that the Viceroy could not effectively resist the determination of the Consular Body here, the Diplomatic Body at Peking, and the Foreign Offices that instructed the Diplomatic Body; and it is pleasant to see, in view of future friction should it arise, that the Viceroy has yielded with good grace, and that the good relations that have existed of late years between the foreign officials here and the provincial authorities at Nanking have been maintained throughout this whole "Supao" affair, which has been made by circumstances much more prominent than its intrinsic importance warranted.

THE SITUATION.

14th December.

THE telegrams which we publish this morning from our correspondents at Tokio and Kobe fully confirm the more pacific news which we published on Saturday. The foot that Russia had put down she has now taken up again, and she has now sent an answer to Japan's irreducible minimum which opens the door for renewed negotiations; and the Emperor of Japan has shown a conciliatory spirit in postponing the general election to the 1st of March, so that his Government will not be hampered by premature parliamentary action. If Japan's minimum is really irreducible, and we have constantly been advised that she will not draw back one inch, we shall doubtless continue to have fresh alarms from time to time, but we can safely say that there is less likelihood of war now than there was a week ago, when the Russian Goliath's apparent contempt for the Japanese David was rapidly raising the temper of the people of Japan to a white heat. Indeed, their self-restraint

under continued provocation at the hands of certain Russian authorities on the spot has been marvellous.

There is, however, a danger which is not reported in the telegrams, but which is announced to us in private reports from many quarters in Japan, and that lies in this very temper of the Japanese people. The indignation with Russia in the island empire is so deep and wide-spread, that it was confidently stated last week that unless the Cabinet showed a more warlike front, it would not be surprising to hear that the lives of its members were in danger from the political fanatics, of whom there are always many in the capital. In fact, it is known that the leading members of the Cabinet, and one or more of the Elder Statesmen, are constantly and sedulously guarded by police. The Government will have, between now and the 1st of March, to take strong measures to control the candidates, who will hope to secure the suffrages of the voters by violent attacks in their speeches on the enemy whom the people have never forgiven for depriving them of the chief fruit of their victory in their war with China. The *amour propre* of the Japanese received a farther wound from Russia's long delay in answering Japan's proposals, and violent speeches may be trusted to fall on sympathetic ears. But the Government can make the most of Russia's partial concessions as an indication of her respect for Japan's power, and they can also call to their aid the universal reverence for the supposed semi-divinity of the Emperor. We welcome our Kobe correspondent's assurance that the effect of the dissolution of the Diet on the business circles in Japan has been favourable, as it is considered to indicate that the negotiations will result in the establishment of peace; but if Russia is sincere in her determination that war shall be averted, she should at once put a stop to the farther dispatch of naval and military reinforcements to the Far East. As long as this dispatch continues, it is always given to the alarmists to aver that she is only protracting the negotiations for peace in order that she may gain time to increase her preparations for ultimate war.

17th December.

THE clouds are gathering again over the Far East. It was not technically an ultimatum which Japan sent to Russia over six weeks ago, but it contained the lowest terms that Japan could accept. In the telegram that we published on Tuesday morning, our Tokio correspondent told us that there was a wide discrepancy between Russia's proposed concessions and the Japanese demands, and this morning he tells us that the chief statesmen in Japan who are responsible for peace or war were to meet

yesterday afternoon to discuss the proposed "strong representations" to Russia. In London an unexpected Cabinet Council has been held to discuss the situation here. Viscount Honyashi's remarks on Russia's reply have a certain tint of ambiguity, and the "Times," it is to be presumed, ascertained that there was good authority for the statement that all Japanese of military age in London have been recalled. The telegrams from the north show no relaxation in Russia's preparations to defend her seizures of territory. We have no doubt that the Czar is sincerely opposed to war, and he may succeed in imposing his will on his Ministers and officers at St. Petersburg and in the Far East; but it will be well for them to display a more conciliatory disposition before popular opinion in Japan breaks down the self-restraint of the Government.

A WIRELESS LINK BETWEEN TWO CONTINENTS.

15th December.

SIGNOR MARCONI recently landed in Liverpool. An observant reporter recorded the fact that there was a smile on his face. There was reason for it. The "wireless wizard" was fresh from an achievement which, till his day, had never been dreamt of. In mid-ocean, at one and the same time, he had been in communication with the United States and Great Britain. Nearly 2,000 miles from the nearest land he had received the latest news from America while in constant communication with his station in Great Britain. Daily bulletins were printed on the *Lucania* for the benefit of the passengers who, as if on shore, got the latest information served up with their matutinal coffee and rolls. One lady on board received a private message when more than a thousand miles distant from the sending station. Political items were frequent, e.g.: "The general opinion here is that Balfour missed his opportunity to rehabilitate the character of the government." When 1,500 miles distant a complete synopsis of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals was received. At 1,700 miles various other messages arrived, and as the *Lucania* was then in communication with the opposite shore there was established a floating link in this wireless chain binding the two worlds together. Such a thing had never happened before, fortunately for its inventor. We should not like to have been in Mr. Marconi's shoes had he succeeded in doing this sort of thing when orthodoxy ruled the world. Short shrift or prompt recantation of his science "falsely so called," as his enemies would have asserted, would have been his lot.

But now, nobody feels any very great surprise. The world has grown to expect so much from science that the age of wonder has disappeared almost as completely as the age of faith. Our fathers foretold "carriages without horses" but, so to speak, with their tongues in their cheeks, never expecting the reality. We have long had trains of carriages, a sort of vehicle that our fathers never thought of, and now have motors which are probably much nearer the original idea of our great grandfathers than the up-to-date corridor train. To-day a greater wonder has come, and we take it as a matter of course. We know that the Cunard boats have for months past been in the habit of communicating with each other on their journeys to and from America, we know that our navy is fitted with wireless apparatus, and that orders, formerly possible by means of dispatch boats only, can be sent through the ethereal medium to great distances. But nothing astonishes us. Marconi establishes communication absolutely between the Old World and the New, from shore to shore that is to say, but after a trial or two this breaks down. The man of science and all who have faith in him are nothing daunted. Did not the first Atlantic cable break down when only a single message had been flashed across it? Wait a little, and everything will be put right. All difficulties will be overcome, and success be complete. "In three, six, or eight months at any rate," says Marconi, "we shall be able to speak from shore to shore, and we shall not break down next time."

The current used to transmit the Lucania's messages was generated by one of her minor engines. Only 20 horse power was necessary, and as the Lucania has 30,000 at her disposal there was enough to spare.

What the future of wireless telegraphy is to be remains to be seen. Meanwhile it is making great strides in all civilised lands, and already an International Conference has taken place to draw up certain recommendations for governmental consideration. We have no space to go fully into these at the moment, but it may be mentioned that there is a pretty complete consensus of opinion opposed to any monopoly, which, for the benefit of the world at large, is a good thing. There are said to be no fewer than 200 students of wireless telegraphy at the Liverpool school alone where a much bigger Marconi "station" is to replace the present provisional one. The government has taken the matter up in various ways besides in the fleet, and the day cannot be far distant when complete correspondence by ethereal means will be the rule. We are probably only on the threshold of discoveries of this sort, of which the second will be wireless

telephony, and then the transmission of optical sensation. Reporters sat in conclave in London recently and heard every word of Mr. Balfour's speech delivered at the other end of the kingdom. Only another invention or two and their successors will not only hear but see.

It cannot be denied, however, that astounding as these new applications of science are, and useful as they have proved themselves to be, to the weary man their pursuit of him into every nook and corner of the world, and even on the trackless ocean, is not altogether welcome. It is now, it seems, impossible to escape marconigrams between Europe and America. By-and-by it will happen that our worn-out taipans, bankers, brokers, and merchants will be recalled from the beauties of the Inland Sea, the rest of Pootoo, the chaste delights of Kuling, and the pursuit of fur and feather, by scattered emanations from a Shanghai vibrating station. When that has come to pass the fell hand of science will have done its worst, and the last link in the chain of achievements destructive to Far Eastern peace and quietness, the Suez Canal, the telegraph, and the almost daily mail will have been forged. The past will indeed have gone beyond recall.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

17th December,

MR. FOORD begins his "Current Comment" in the November issue of this very interesting monthly review of trade and politics, with a paragraph showing that when the Czar preaches peace all round and does all he can to provoke war in the Far East he must not be charged with insincerity, because, though he is nominally an autocrat, he does not really rule. "The Russian Empire may be regarded as a stream of tendency which makes for something that those who guide it probably count as righteous, but which other nations may be pardoned for regarding with suspicion and distrust. The policy which directs its movements is as persistent as the law of gravitation. Czars—liberal, reactionary, humanitarian—come and go, but the conditions under which Russia presses southward, now in Europe, now in Asia, seem to have the fixity of fate. Other countries watch the process with more or less solicitude, but find no reason sufficiently compelling to prompt the endeavour to arrest it." But a point is now being reached, says Mr. Foord, where Russia is threatening the future development of the United States, and the American Press generally seems to begin to understand the

situation. But the argument for immediate action is dismissed with the remark that "it is time to cross the bridge when we come to it."

"Are we not at the bridge already?" asks Mr. Foord. "The very assumption that Russian approval is necessary for the opening of two additional ports in Manchuria is an admission that Russia exercises at least concurrent jurisdiction with China in the three Eastern provinces of the Chinese empire, and consequently that the dismemberment of that empire has begun with all the tremendous consequences which it holds for the future of the Republic. . . . It may be true that Russia is under no obligation to explain to the United States what are her designs in regard to Manchuria. But it is also true that the Russian Government has gone out of its way to assure the Government of the United States of the absolute disinterestedness of the policy it was pursuing there. . . . Shall all the resources of our diplomacy be involved to prevent the consummation of a purpose by international agreement, and our Government confess itself powerless to prevent the accomplishment of the same purpose by force?" Mr. Foord concludes his argument by showing that there is no analogy between the U. S. possession of the Philippines—which "carries with it neither menace to the safety nor impairment of the integrity of any Power in the vast Pacific area"—and Russia's seizure of Manchuria. We know from private letters from Washington that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay understand the question thoroughly and feel the necessity for action, but they cannot act until the country generally is moved to demand action.

The usual tables are given, showing the values of the principal exports from the U. S. to China and Hongkong in the first nine months of 1902 and 1903, in gold dollars:—

To China.	Cotton cloths.	Mineral oils.	Wheat flour.
1902...	13,596,844	2,164,775	135,142
1903...	8,02,537	1,186,307	144,559
To Hongkong.			
1902...	21,034	770,476	2,802,574
1903...	56,270	760,243	3,149,845

Then follows the article from the New York "Evening Sun" on which many of the remarks in the "Current Comment" are based.

Then comes the report of the sixth annual meeting of the Association on the 15th of October, last, at which Mr. Silas D. Webb was in the chair. In a short speech the Chairman referred to the full information given members in the monthly "Journal," to the laying of the Pacific Cable, the conclusion of a commercial treaty with China, the anxiety caused by Russia's action, and the consequent depression of trade in the Far East. He dwelt also on the desirability of getting more members for the Association. The Secretary's report, a

long one, was read, being to some extent a recapitulation of the original matter in the monthly "Journals." It is noted that there were seven-teen students in the Department of Chinese at Columbia University, and it is explained why the Association withdrew its opposition to the incorporation in the U. S. treaty with China of the scale of import and export duties fixed by the British treaty. There is an interesting reference to the Commission of which Professor Jenks is the head, and the treasurer's report was adopted, and the new committee elected *en bloc*.

After this there is an interesting account of the work that Dr. Hirth and his assistant Mr. R. J. H. Kliene, formerly of China, are doing at Columbia University. There can be no question about its thoroughness. The report of the Commission on International Exchange, on the introduction of the gold exchange standard into China and other silver-using countries, is given in full and occupies ten closely-printed pages; and there are long extracts from the reports by Mr. Bowra and Mr. Detring on the trade of Newchwang and Tientsin respectively in 1902, and an article on "China at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

Review.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER.

When the mail just received was leaving the United States, the Panama revolt and the acknowledgment of the new-born Republic, was the one topic that was exciting universal interest. Even the results of the New York elections did not have the effect of turning people's minds away from the more exciting event of the revolt of the Isthmus from Colombia. As an indication of the wide divergence of opinion as to the justness or otherwise of the part played by the United States, the two following short quotations from different papers may be given. The first describes the American action as "the most ignominious thing in the annals of American diplomacy," whilst the other regards it as "credible, sagacious, and deserving of the approval of the American people."

We take the following short extract from the Philadelphia "Ledger":—

We have not always been free from complicity in questionable transactions, but we have never sunk to the meanness of encouraging rebellion against a friendly Government for the purpose of grabbing territory from it. The suggestion of such a thing is monstrous. It may be heard again unless it is visited with instant wrath. Let us get the canal strip by square means or go without it. No number of millions that the Bogota Government could exact would be a feather in the weight against the price we should pay, in degeneration of our national character, in the enmity of all the rest of the hemisphere, and the contempt of the world, for a bit of land gained by a plan so indecent. May the President be delivered from friends who would tempt him to a treachery so foreign to his character for straight-speaking and plain-dealing.

The Chicago "Post," referring to the suggestion that the United States should

recognise the sovereignty of Panama, agrees with the above. It says:—

We have absolutely no legal or moral grievance against her (Colombia). Her Congress was strictly within its rights in rejecting the treaty submitted by the Executive. She possesses something of value which we wish to purchase. In the eyes of law and international morality she is our equal, and we have dealt with her as such. To force her to surrender the canal zone to us would be international burglary and piracy. Children and jingoes call it international eminent domain, but what can you expect of children and jingoes? Should we fail to come to terms with Colombia, alternatives will be open to us: To postpone the projected enterprise for a few years, or to reopen negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in accordance with the provisions of the Spooner Act. The former alternative will involve an amendment of this Act at the next regular session of Congress. All talk of other courses, implying bad faith or reckless folly or conduct unbecoming a self-respecting and great nation, is irresponsible and ridiculous.

The New York "Evening Post" after having indignantly asserted that the country has been committed to a policy which is "ignoble beyond words," says:—

Our position is now the humiliating one of treating a pitifully feeble nation as we should never dream of dealing with even a third-class Power; of giving a friendly Republic a blow in the face without waiting either for explanation or protest; of going far beyond the diplomatic requirements of the case, and that with indecent haste.

The "Seattle Daily Times" regards the question from a business point of view rather than a moral, as is evidenced by the following extract from its leading article on the subject:—

There was no way that Panama could secede—and make a success of secession—without the aid and comfort of the United States Government. With a strenuous President in the White House, aid and protection were assured even before Panama raised the rebel flag—and recognition came immediately thereafter. Now with all this accomplished, no matter how much it may violate a nice sense of honour in dealing with a friendly nation like Colombia, the deed has been done and won't be undone by the Party in power. Then what is the use of adverse criticism touching the conduct of the President of the United States and his Chief Minister when what has been done can't be helped? The truth about the situation is the United States must dig the canal if any is to be dug across the Isthmus of Panama. After years of waiting and the squandering of more than one hundred millions of dollars by the French people, a bargain was struck with Uncle Sam whereby the Frenchmen were to get about 40 per cent of their investment—or forty million dollars all told—Colombia something like ten million dollars—and then Uncle Sam was to do the work and pay the bills.

The San Francisco "Weekly Call" devotes a long leader to this important subject, from which we extract the following:—

For the first time in the history of the Latin-American States there is a revolution that means more than power and plunder. When the Congress at Bogota rejected the canal treaty with the United States, and during the proceedings captured and held the official dispatches to our Minister and his to the State Department, cutting off all communication with our official representative, the "Call" predicted the revolution that has just broken out. The people of the Isthmus want the canal. The Panama railroad has given them contact and experience with the world's civilisation and commerce. While they are outnumbered by the non-isthmian provinces, they have the intelligence and the enterprise of Colombia within their borders. With great commercial opportunities near to them they find themselves hampered and held back by a vicious Government and a financial system that is a farce. Their rate of exchange is about 1,200, meaning that one dollar in the world's money is worth 1,200 dollars in the money in which their Government compels them to do business. They looked forward to a betterment of conditions when the world's

highway between the oceans was built across their territory. These aspirations were sane and praiseworthy. But a weak Executive and a corrupt Congress defeated them, and managed to do it in a way that was such an insult to the United States as to warrant the withdrawal of our Minister from Bogota. The expected revolution on the Isthmus follows. The Bogota Government has met in the usual uncivilised way, by a bombardment without notice and the interception of the dispatches of our Government to the commanders of our warships, to prevent their presence at the scene, where they would have forbidden the barbarous bombardment. It is obvious that the United States cannot take active steps to aid the revolution. Though it might be in the interest of civilisation, it would not conform to our international obligations. But, clearly within our rights, we can passively contribute to the success of a praiseworthy aspiration.

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia, under the heading of "Making a Nation on the Double Quick," says:—

The swiftness with which events have marched at Washington since the news came that a revolt against Colombian authority had broken out at Panama is somewhat bewildering to those who have held that the processes of statesmanship on important issues should be deliberate and that questions of this character ought to be submitted to Congress before decisive action is taken by the Executive. The insurrection on the Isthmus occurred last Tuesday. Within forty-eight hours it had spread from the Pacific port of Panama to Colon, on the opposite side. Yesterday, or only three days after the tidings of the first disturbance arrived, the Administration sent instructions to its diplomatic representatives in Panama and Colombia recognising the chiefs of the insurgents as "a de facto government, republican in form," and intimating, in unmistakable terms, that this country would not sanction any attempt by the Colombian Government to enforce its sovereignty over the State which had so suddenly seceded. Possibly the authorities at Washington may have definite information as to the membership, standing and habitation of the new Government. So far as the American people are concerned they are in the dark about this matter. Certainly no election has taken place among the inhabitants of Panama to choose their rulers, no constitution has been adopted, and no information has been made public which tends to show that anything more than the initial step of beginning a revolution, seizing two ports and issuing the customary South American pronouncement has been taken by the leaders of the movement. The possibilities of precipitate action in recognising as complete the disintegration of an independent nation under the ostensible protection of the Monroe Doctrine would seem to have been pretty nearly exhausted in the speed with which President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay have proclaimed that a new Republic has been established on the Isthmus.

The "Chicago Chronicle" thus refers to what it calls "An Act of War" on the part of the United States:—

As the enormity of the administration's course at Panama is slowly realised by the country its intelligence is startled. The President of the United States has forcibly prevented an independent State from sending troops to quell rebellion within its own territory. The United States are on terms of friendship with that State, which has given us no just cause for quarrel. Its present administrators have given our present administrators cause for discontent by refusing to ratify a canal treaty in the interest of a French-American syndicate. To promote the financial success of that syndicate the spirit of the constitution of the United States and the letter of its laws have been violated by those sworn to respect and enforce them. President Roosevelt has committed an act of war upon an independent State. He dared it because he knew that the object of his violence was too feeble to reply to war with war. The course of the President is the more deplorable because of its cowardice. The bully is invariably a coward. When the cowardice and bullying are committed not by an individual against an individual who can claim judicial

redress but in the name and with the power of a great nation against a friendly puny nation the people thus dishonoured may well bow their heads.

The result of the November elections does not seem to have excited much surprise although it does not appear that there was any widespread expectation of Tammany's sweeping victory in New York city. It is generally conceded, if one may judge from the leading articles on the subject, that neither party can reasonably claim a substantial advantage in the net results the country over, for against the outcome in New York and Maryland must be placed the immense Republican vote in Ohio and Governor Bates's hard-won victory in Massachusetts.

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia under the heading of "Roosevelt and New York" thus refers to the great Tammany victory in that city:—

It is easy to believe that President Roosevelt was disappointed by the rousing proportions of the Tammany victory in New York; and there is nothing improbable in the report that he has urged Governor Odell, Senator Platt, and Colonel George W. Dunn, the Republican State chairman, to make a concerted effort to repair the breaches in the party ranks with a view to strengthening the Republican organisation in 1904. The Republicans have now had possession of the New York State Government since 1st January, 1895. Their organisation seems to be in fairly good condition outside of New York city. But as the huge community at the mouth of the Hudson now contains practically one half of the population of the entire Commonwealth, it is evident that continued weakness or defection there will be extremely dangerous next year. That this exists has been plain both by the extraordinary slump in the city vote for Odell in 1902, and by the fact that the sections uptown where the Republicans are normally strongest showed a decided falling off in the vote which was lately cast for Seth Low. In any event, New York city must remain overwhelmingly Democratic on national issues, just as the remainder of the State can usually be trusted to pile up a big Republican majority. But that majority, unless the State is to drift into the Democratic ranks, needs to be reinforced by every Republican ballot that thorough organisation and a vigilant canvass can secure in Manhattan and Brooklyn. If Mr. Roosevelt is taking steps to make the party more efficient in his own State he is only acting the part of a sagacious leader. The thirty-nine electoral votes of New York are a political asset worth looking after.

The following extract from "Public Opinion" is well worth reproducing in our columns giving, as it does, a bird's eye view of the November elections, with the results in each case:—

Although this is what is known as an "off year" in politics, full State tickets were voted on this week in seven States and several others elected candidates for minor offices. In addition to these contests, there was the mayoralty election in New York city, on which the attention of the whole country has been centred for months.

In New York Tammany put forward its most strenuous efforts to regain control of the city, lost when Mayor Low, the candidate of the Citizens' Union and the Republicans, was elected two years ago. Its efforts have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Tammany city and country ticket headed by Mr. McClellan, whose plurality of more than sixty thousand is about twice that given to Mr. Low when he was elected. The revival of strong party feeling among Democratic voters rather than dissatisfaction with the present city administration, is the most reasonable explanation of the result.

The Ohio election resulted in the choice of Myron T. Herrick, the Republican candidate for Governor, in opposition to Tom L. Johnson. The contest in this State, as we have already shown, was really between Johnson and Senator Hanna, the principal desire of the Democrats being to elect a legislature which would refuse to return Hanna to the Senate. This effort appears to have been defeated as decisively as were Mr. Johnson's gubernatorial ambitions.

In Maryland, as in Ohio, the contest for the governorship has been obscured by the struggle for the control of the legislature. From the first the Democrats have sought to make the "race issue" the most prominent feature of the campaign, and if we may judge from the result of the voting for Governor, Mr. Gorman chose his issue wisely, for the Democratic candidate, Edwin Warfield, seems to have a substantial plurality over his Republican opponent, S. A. Williams.

Massachusetts politics retrograded this year, the campaign being mainly a series of pin-pricks into the personal record of the two candidates for Governor. Various explanations are offered to account for Governor Bates's reduced plurality, but at all events he has been safely re-elected.

In Iowa the result was a foregone conclusion, although the Democratic candidate for Governor, J. B. Sullivan, made a good if unavailing fight against Governor Cummins. Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi, of course, elected Democratic tickets in their accustomed manner, while Rhode Island decided to remain in the Democratic column, and elected Governor Garvin by a very small plurality over Colonel Samuel P. Colt. Comment upon the elections is necessarily delayed until next week.

The following short article, under the heading of "The Award Incomplete," is taken from the "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia:—

The statement is made that, in spite of the popular supposition to the contrary, the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal was not able to render a complete decision in the dispute regarding the rightful frontier between Alaska and Canada. It is asserted that the ownership of a strip of wilderness about 140 miles in length, constituting nearly one-fourth of the entire boundary line, is still undecided owing to the failure of the commissioners to find satisfactory evidence on this point in the imperfect charts of this region which were submitted to them. The district in question is described as remote, almost inaccessible, and without value, so far as now known. Nevertheless, it is disappointing to be told that the commission failed to reach a definite verdict concerning it. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that at some future time gold deposits may be found within its limits. If this should occur, it would probably become the basis of a fresh controversy, like the region around Dyea and Skagway, which was formerly considered worthless. Americans had become heartily weary of the vexatious dispute over the boundary and they had hoped that it was settled for all time.

The International Exchange Report, which has recently been made public by the Commission which, it will be remembered, was appointed by the President last spring in response to a request from Mexico and China for the co-operation of the United States in such measures as would tend to restore and maintain a fixed relationship between the moneys of the gold-standard countries and those of the silver-using countries, has been commented on by many of the leading papers of the States. We have only space for one extract, from the New York "Evening Post":—

The violent fluctuations of silver in recent years have had a demoralising effect on the finances of such countries as Mexico and China, and it was at the instigation of these two Powers that an American Commission spent the summer in Europe in consultation with the leading Governments over the possibility of establishing by joint action a fixed par of exchange between the East and the West. Its report is now made public, and some misconception regarding the character of its mission has been cleared away. There has been a pretty general fear that the Commission was trying "to do something for silver," but it appears conclusively that its main purpose is to establish a gold standard for the remaining silver-using countries. It recognises, as every one acquainted with the East must, that while such a standard is perhaps feasible, a gold currency is not at present. Hence a silver coinage for government account at a ratio of 32 to 1 is recommended, to be kept at par by gold credits in the leading financial centres of the world, against which exchange can be sold. The

most that can be said is that a highly important international problem has been discussed in an intelligent manner by three gentlemen of sound economic attainments.

Outports, Etc.

HUAIYUANHSIEN, ANHUI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

10th December.

The Signs of Progress

That are so increasingly evident in China are reaching into such out-of-the-way places as our own city. The establishment of the Imperial Postal route through here from Nanking to Pochou has brought us much nearer to the outside world and will be a steady influence to break up stagnation and local isolation. Its service is commendably regular, three times a week, and its business is steadily increasing. For a year there have been

Rumours of a Proposed Railroad

from Pukou, across the river from Nanking to Kaifengfu. About a month ago these materialised to the extent of a party of engineers, who came up from Nanking prospecting the route. They followed the well-known trade route used by pack-trains from Pukou to Linghuaikuan, near Fengyangfu, where the proposed line is to cross the Huai River. Their further movements are not known here, but the railroad is expected to pass a few miles north of Huaiyuan. The mere rumour of building a road sent up the price of labour along the route, and we hear that nearer Nanking a coolie's hire per day was fixed at six hundred cash, which is about four times the usual rate. The road should be a very cheap one to build, as the country is almost entirely flat, there being only two low mountain ranges. We have recently

Changed our District Magistrate.

The old one had only been here a year, and was turned out because of irregular conduct in respect to a murder case. His offence was one that is constantly committed by the majority of officials, in all probability, but he seems to have bungled in the way he managed it and he was accused at Peking by a censor. He has been most friendly and kind to us, and in many respects was an excellent magistrate, being very strict against thieving, disorder, gambling, and prostitution. We are sorry to lose him, as we do not yet know what the character of the new magistrate is, and our peace and comfort depend very largely on the attitude of the local official.

An Adventurous Editor.

Last month we had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. Macklin and Mr. Cory of Nanking, who came through on their way to Pochou, where they are thinking of opening a station of the Disciples Mission. About the same time Dr. Devius of the "New York Observer" made an unexpected but welcome appearance. He is on his way round the world in the interests of his journal and was resolved to see what he could of the conditions of mission work in the interior. Accordingly he came from Nanking with only a servant who could speak no English while he does not understand one word of Chinese. No one who has not made such a journey alone can very well understand the discomfort, loneliness, and worry of an overland trip of one hundred and fifty miles without hearing one familiar word. Dr. Devius will certainly obtain a more comprehensive and detailed knowledge of Chinese life than does the ordinary traveller. Fortunately for his comfort on the return trip Dr. Macklin and Mr. Cory arrived from Pochou in time to make the journey with him.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5th December.

The Empress Dowager's Birthday.

Last Saturday the Chinese officials invited the members of the foreign community to a feast in honour of the Empress Dowager's 70th birthday. The feast was spread in a Temple by the East Gate. The place was most elaborately decorated. A few years ago such a feast would never have been thought of nor were there such comings and goings between the foreigners and the officials. Now there is much hob-nobbing with invitations to feasts. We cannot help feeling that it is only a surface friendship which will be blown clean away by the next wind of reaction. But

Reform in Ichang

goes on apace. May it last long and spread further! It is not a reform on paper but visible to all. It consists of street cleaning, street lighting and street policing. The lamps are small kerosene oil ones, each one set in a glass frame at the top of an eight-foot post. They give a good enough light. The policemen strut about the streets in uniform and are very overbearing towards the people. Stalls are not allowed to be set up on the street if they would in any way interfere with the traffic. Pigs have to be kept within their own domains. Washing is not to be strung on poles across the streets.

Church Disabilities.

We heard of one case of a policeman getting into some trouble and being reported to his superior officer. The policeman turned out to be a church member which instead of helping matters aggravated them. The magistrate had the audacity to say he had no business in the police force. We have heard of another case of a church member being turned out of a native Custom-house where he was an underling simply an account of his church connection. These seemingly slight incidents show plainly the feeling towards mission work and those who join the mission church existing in the midst of the officials. If the opportunity only arose persecution would be fierce enough.

School Extension.

For some time one of the academies has been undergoing extensive repairs and alongside a new building is being erected. This is preparing for school extension after Western methods. In many places free schools for children have been opened, but English is not taught. We visited such a school one day in a village 30 miles from Ichang. Elaborate rules had been written out and hung up in the school. The scholars had to come at a certain hour and be dismissed at a certain hour. Writing and reading were to be done at fixed times. We spent a day in the vicinity of the school, but could see nothing in the tracking or conduct of it different from any other school of the old style. The

German Gunboat Vorwarts

arrived here a week ago. We hear it will remain all the winter. There was a report of a Japanese shallow-draught gunboat coming up, but she has not put in an appearance yet.

Navigation Difficult.

The river is getting shallow in places, and navigation is somewhat precarious. Several of the steamers have been on sand banks for two days to a few hours. As the river falls lower the channels get better. It is at this transition stage that the channels have been washed out that difficulty in navigation is experienced. Several

Parties for the West

have arrived and others are expected. House-boats are very dear. The journey to Chungking in an ordinary-sized house boat is costing between Tls. 200 and Tls. 300. We remember when boats could be hired for Tls. 80. The trackers are demanding higher wages. A party for the Chungking Customs left a few days ago, but had not gone many miles when the boat sprung a leak. They had to return to Ichang and hire another boat. Meanwhile furniture, books, pictures and a typewriter are drying in the sun in the Customs compound. We paid a visit to the recently opened

Coffee House for Naval Men

and were exceedingly pleased with the comfortable appearance of the place. The men are served with good meals at a cheap rate. We are having

A Cold Snap

in the weather. The mornings are quite frosty, but it is hot during the day when the sun shines. The weather is very dry and seasonable.

The Health

of the port is very good.

LAICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

4th December.

The American Baptist Mission

has just welcomed three new Missionaries. Miss Lucy Agers goes to Huang-hien, and the Rev. H. B. Gloss and wife to Laichoufu.

The Spread of Education.

In this region the lands belonging to the temples are to be turned over to the Government for the support of the new schools to be opened here in the city. Each temple is allowed to have only one priest, and four mow of land for his sustenance.

The Prefect.

who is just now retiring from office, has shown himself very friendly to foreigners, having invited us to a feast which was attended by all the officials in the city. It was a swell affair.

Yangchow is to have

A New Hospital

soon. Dr. P. S. Evans will be in charge. This city, like Soochow and Huchow, has not fully recovered from the ill-effects of the Taiping Rebellion. Large tracts of land covered to the depth of one or two feet with broken brick and pottery and high mounds of the same material may be seen in these three cities reminding one of the sufferings of the people and the destruction of property which took place in these great cities.

A Strange Rumour.

Certain villages near Yangchow, hitherto friendly, are now closed to foreigners owing to the report that the foreigners are buying up all the ancestral tablets and carrying them away. The presence of a few Japanese who were buying up curios probably gave rise to the rumour which retards mission work. Soochow is to have a

Magnificent Educational Plant.

It is the M. E. University and the main building is said to have cost \$35,000 (gold). Dr. Anderson, the President of the institution, is to be congratulated upon the outlook.

Looking for Big Game.

The sportsman may shoot pheasants, wolves, or deer near Huchow if he can find them. Encouraged by the sight of a deer's head and a wolf's skin in the homes of two of my friends, I took a long walk around and over a mountain near the city looking for big game. The view from the top of the mountain was magnificent, but there was no game in sight. The

Proposed Line of Railway

running north from Chiukiang to the southern border of Shantung, where it will connect with the German line extending as far north as Tientsin will doubtless greatly increase the already large trade of this river port.

Two inches of Snow

fell here on the 2nd of December and we are now having some very cold weather which adds to the sufferings of our poor.

LINCHINGCHOU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

24th November.

East is East and West is West.

We have been visiting some of the kings of China. They number as everyone knows, more than fifteen hundred. By kings we mean, of course, the District Magistrates. In this region there are many of the said potentates, and their power, which it is wise to speak of as "paternal," is certainly great. But what interests us at this moment, is the characteristics of these men. Two of them were very eager to treat the foreigner according to what they supposed were "foreign" customs. That the attempts were caricatures, goes without saying. It is the same thing with the foreigner as he makes blundering attempts to bow and scrape according to the Chinese ideas of what is required. The foreign dress does not accommodate itself to Chinese ways, and the European in Chinese dress is likely to be ridiculous. It was an excellent lesson, therefore, to "see ourselves as others see us." But the more striking thing was the

Prevalent use of Opium

among them. In several cases it did not seem to have interfered with their capacity or willingness to dispatch business. But in two cases, the men were still in bed at 12.30 p.m. and one of them could not see anyone to transact business before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. One man, the most energetic of them all, but apparently not the best-qualified mentally, has broken off opium, and is up early and late looking after the affairs of his district. In nearly every case, it was soon seen that these men had the most vague ideas with reference to everything which has to do with "outside" nations.

All's Well that Ends Well.

One would suppose there could never be such a thing as a strike here in this Empire with so many millions waiting for somebody's shoes to wear, that they might be permitted to win a livelihood by labour. Yet here in this city for a month, there was a strike among the apprentices and journey-men engaged in making shoes. The whole question was one of money, but it is sufficient to say it never could have arisen in a foreign land where the currency is so different. Here as elsewhere the most that is paid in cash, is 98 to the hundred. In many places, noticeably Tientsin, it is only 96. The demand of the workmen was that they should have full cash. The case went into Court, and was decided against the employees; but they still held out, and only a few days since was "peace and harmony" reached with the inevitable feast.

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NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th December.

The Watch-Guard Branch of the Agassiz Society.

The foreign community of Nanking has one organisation of which it may well be proud. It is known as the Watch-Guard Branch of the Agassiz Society. This learned body was organised in 1892 and has kept up an active and useful existence ever since, meeting regularly every month except during the hot season of summer. The requirement for membership is that the candidate be over five and under eighteen years of age. The place of meeting is in the homes of its membership.

It was the writer's privilege to be present at the December meeting and enjoy the interesting programme presented. There were present twenty active members. Since its beginning the Society has had forty-four enter its membership. The exercises of this meeting with one exception were representative of what occurs each month. The president called the meeting to order and all united in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The roll was then called. Some prominent author is chosen the previous month and in response to the roll-call each member repeats from memory some quotation from his writings; the first one called giving a short sketch of his life. Goldsmith was the one chosen for this month and Agnes Newman gave a very interesting account of that genial Irishman while each member rose and gave a choice bit from his charming verses. The business was then attended to and the programme committee reported the work for the January meeting, Burns being the author chosen for that month. An exceptional piece of business was then introduced which was the presentation of the Society's diploma to Miss Josette Beebe, who has reached the age limit of eighteen and must retire from active membership. It was presented by President Ruthvan Nichols with appropriate remarks, after which Henry George Macklin on behalf of the Society presented her with a silver bouquet holder, making an excellent little speech. Miss Josette has the distinction of being the first charter member to graduate from the Society.

The first feature of the programme was a piano duet by Ruth Meigs and Nellie Nichols, which was very well rendered, after which Isabel Drummond gave a recitation in excellent style called "The Sand Piper."

Then followed the paper of the meeting, which was presented by Theodore Macklin on the subject "Birds of Prey." It showed not only study of the subject but original investigation and was very interesting and creditable. Next followed a piano duet by Robert and Josette Beebe, accompanied by the violin, after which the "Observation Class" gave its report. The oldest member of this class had reached the age of eight years. Robert Beebe told what he had observed about the sparrow-hawk. Claire Newman told what she had observed about the Kuling lily and its peculiar seed pod. Henry George Macklin gave his observations in regard to the order in which the trees had dropped their leaves this autumn, and Alfred Drummond gave his observation in regard to the squirrel and its store of food. Seven of the junior members then gave a delightful little song, after which a violin solo by Margaret Beebe closed the programme. The Society then adjourned to the first Tuesday in January and Mrs. Macklin served tea to the children and visiting parents.

I felt deeply impressed with the value of this unique feature of an isolated community's life. The children have in it a great incentive to effort and observation in nature study. They get great benefit in learning how to conduct a formal meeting with its business. They gain confidence and ability to think and speak before an audience and it gives most profitable nurture and exercise, in a pleasing and entertaining way to them, of their developing minds.

The colours of the Society are green and white. Its badge is a silver clover leaf and its motto is:

"Petit à petit,
L'oiseau fait son nid,
Et l'enfant s'instruit."

Surely the mothers of Nanking deserve great credit for their wisdom and enterprise, and the eleven years of the Society's work already accomplished will bear fruit for the enlightenment and betterment of mankind when these children take their places in the world's work.

13th December.

The Nanking Association.

The December meeting of the Nanking Association was held on "Friday evening, 4th December, at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Malone. The programme was arranged in the form of an old-fashioned lyceum, and consisted of songs, readings, and a debate. In addition to these an old-fashioned spelling match was held. A double-quartet sang the old-creedle song "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," and they were requested to repeat the song before the evening was over. The Rev. F. E. Meigs recited very effectively the poem entitled "The Smack in School;" a reading was also given by Mrs. J. R. Trindle, who was encored. Dr. R. C. Beebe sang a solo, entitled "Silver Locks among the Gold." A duet by Mrs. Wm. Macklin and Mrs. Malone was heartily received.

The Debate

proved very interesting, the subject chosen as appropriate for the evening being—"Resolved that there is more pleasure in anticipation than in realisation." The Rev. Chas. Leaman upheld the affirmative, while the Rev. R. W. Nichols did his best with the negative.

The Spelling Match

proved the most interesting part of the programme, Miss Edna Dale, and Mr. J. R. Trindle choosing sides. Miss Dale's side finally won, leaving two of its members, Mr. Smith, of the Customs staff, and the Rev. J. F. Newman, still standing.

Popcorn and Apples.

The programme of the evening was in charge of Mrs. F. E. Meigs, who invited the guests during an intermission of ten or fifteen minutes to a splendid feast of popcorn and good American apples. Although the whole programme was interesting, I believe the popcorn and apples were voted the best.

The First Athletic Meet

of which I have any record as occurring in Nanking, took place a few days ago, between the students of the Christian College and those of Nanking University. This is the first attempt at anything of the kind here, and all who saw it proclaimed it a splendid success.

Two matches in tennis were played, one of doubles, and one of singles, and a more interesting match than the doubles I have never seen. The play was good all the way through, one side being a little stronger in the service while the other seemed to be better on the return. Not until the very last point had been played and won could it be told who would win. It seemed for a time to be a battle of servers, each man winning his own serve. But at last one side lost, and it seemed as though the set went with the game, but, no, with a little more care the advantage was won back again. The final score stood 6-3, 5-7, 9-7 in favour of the University. In the field-day events the boys were greater novices, except on the horizontal bar, when the students from the Christian College showed that they had seen a horizontal bar before. All kinds of twistings and turnings, forwards and backwards, and around, were done with as much ease as though they were eating a meal with chop-sticks. It was remarked by a bystander who knew, that they would have made a very creditable showing in an American gymnasium. The other events consisted of standing high jump, running high jump, standing broad jump; putting 12 lb. shot, running hundred yards dash, running one hundred yards hurdles, and throwing the base-

ball. The marking was made by points, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in each event, getting 5, 3, 1 points respectively. The final scoring of points stood 38 for the University, and 24 for the Christian College; while of the individuals winning the highest number of points, the first place was evenly divided between the two schools, a student from each school winning 20 points, while the second place went to one of the students from the University who won 12 points. This result shows the need of a more general training. It is not general enough when one student wins 20 out of the 38, and this is all the more emphasised when one wins 20 out of 24. However, this is but the beginning, and this start is necessary for increased interest and training.

The Rev. G. H. and Mrs. Malone

have just returned from a year's furlough. They were heartily welcomed by all in Nanking.

Mr. F. S. Brockman,

General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for China, Corea, and Hongkong, is spending a few weeks in Nanking for study. He was formerly a member of our community and he is always cordially welcomed when he returns.

Miss Edna Dale

has been transferred from the Christian Mission in Wuhu to Nanking.

The Autumn Weather

in Nanking is almost perfect, and we have been having the best of that. All who are interested in astronomy are finding the heavens unusually clear. The moon was observed the other morning after the sun was one or two degrees above the horizon.

NGANLUFU, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

24th November.

Official Changes.

Since my last letter there have been several changes in literary and military officials of this Prefecture. A Chihhsien has entered upon his duties in the city itself and an important military official has been received with all the noise and display his rank demands at the market town Sahyang.

The raison d'être for the Tien Tsu Hui.

For some weeks past the city has been full of rumours concerning the rebellion in Kuangsi, and demands have been made upon the battalions of the Hsiangyang General for service at the front. We hear many have been forwarded by the railway to Hankow. Some, chiefly those to the N.W. of our city, have gone by native boats down the Han. This dispatch of soldiers has led to many rumours. The funniest though very real are among the womenfolk and have reference to the recently issued Anti-footbinding Proclamation. "It has been issued lest, in time of war the men being killed off, the women will have to take their places" so the women are declaring, and doubtless they will wait a little before they give heed to this humanitarian document.

How to Secure a Big Bag.

Several missionary parties for this province and Shansi passed up the river. One party reached our city in what would seem to be record time, eight days. There have also been sportsmen in the neighbourhood of Sahyang, whether they were from Ichang we cannot say. Here, wild ducks and wild geese abound on all sides of our city, and for some miles below. In former years our market used to be full of all kinds including pheasants. It is reported that the chief supply was brought to

market by a soldier who was clever enough to shoot at the birds with a gingal and killed a score or so at a time. He has been deported to another district. There is now a scarcity of all game except hares.

Markets.

Corn, vegetable, and fruit markets, are all busy. Much wheat and rice are being exported up the river as well as down to Hankow in which place prices offer a good result to exporters notwithstanding the fact that these commodities are now taxed.

The crop of yellow beans has been phenomenal in some parts of our prefecture. The heavy rains and floods did damage in some places, but, notwithstanding this, native craft well-laden are hurrying to Hankow where good prices are procurable. Peanuts now glut the market, and the supply has reduced prices to 1,300 cash a picul. The growers are complaining of the lowness of prices. The dealer does not care. He gets his percentage on all transactions whatever the price. Turnips, sweet potatoes, and Hsiangyong cabbage are plentiful and prices very low.

Persimmons ad lib.

Peaches, plums, and pears were very poor and exceedingly scarce during the season. The persimmon has made up for them all. During the past month the supply has been excessive and although the season be nearly over the crowds of boats lining the shore are unable to dispose of their cargo before much of it is fit for nothing except to be thrown overboard. If it were warmer weather we should expect a cholera plague, the number of over-ripe persimmons everybody seems to be eating being enormous.

Business in the coal market has just begun to improve. The farmers have time to go to the mines and convey to the town. Prices at present are high. Dealer expect the prices to lower towards the end of this (native) 10th Moon.

Sahyang.

This market town has witnessed several interesting developments during the last month or so. The inhabitants of town and village are renowned for their rowdiness and their extortions on travellers crossing the river. Overcharging and overcrowding their boats leads to the drowning of many passengers. Things became so bad this year that several of the larger shopkeepers started large free ferry-boats. Free fights between the original ferrymen and these philanthropists were followed by the usual lawsuits which have ended in judgment which satisfies all. The larger boats are to be used. The original ferrymen are to be the boatmen. The charge is not to exceed two cash a passenger, high water or low. The system is working nicely, and fewer lives will be lost, and no cursing either by boatman or fare be heard. The arrest by the sub-prefect of the chiefs of the several bands of "runners" for non-efficiency leaves the local Fenchou without "runners."

Housebreakers are Busy

and at present seem safe. Half-a-dozen housebreakings per night are reported and some places are visited more than once. The Wesleyan Mission premises have been broken into four times during the past month. The Fenchou declare he "can do nothing." "Chief runners are imprisoned at the city and the others are scattered." One cannot expect him to do much; he is only acting for a few months. It is awkward for the inhabitants, all of whom feel insecure. The capable

Sub-prefect of Chingmenchou

passed through Sahyang on his way to Wuchang two days ago. It has been repeatedly rumoured that he was wanted to go and help quell the rebellion in Kuangsi. Several telegrams have come calling him to

Wuchang. He has deferred going, hoping he might remain till the autumn taxes were in. The most recent rumour is that he is to be promoted to the Chingchou Prefecture. He is capable, a terror to law-breakers as well as to runners. A month of his rule gave such a sense of security to some tradesmen as made it possible for them to return to their shops and recommence business on their own street, which owing to the violence of some desperate characters, and the imbecility of the previous sub-prefect, they had been obliged to abandon.

Making it Known.

This city was the scene of no little excitement last week. Two men, each bearing the "big hat" one on a steed, the other behind with a gong, both of them with small red flags went through the city and stood at the houses next to and on both sides of the Wesleyan Chapel and announced the fact that two B. A.'s had been successful in the Provincial Examination, one taking the sixth place on the M. A. list, the other taking a lower place. Both of them may now go on for their higher degree. Everybody seems excited at the news, the two M. A.'s not the least so.

Farming and Weather.

The wheat, broad beans, and peas are now growing nicely. The weather has been very bright, warm, but intensely dry. A little rain would be useful.

The Several Breaches

made in the river banks and the weakening of other places have made the officials fearful as to next year. In our immediate neighbourhood, hundreds of men are busy strengthening weak places by driving piles and filling in red sandstone and earth. They seem to be making an effective and safe embankment.

A Draconic Decision.

The inhabitants of the timber market and farm, which recently disappeared into the river, have petitioned for a reduction of taxes on the ground which disappeared. The reply to their petition was: "You still have some left, all is not gone, taxes must be paid in full."

PORT ARTHUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st December.

Situation Unchanged.

The situation here remains unchanged. The fleet is here, ready, waiting; and ever since the arrival of the 27th and 28th East Siberian Regiments which I spoke of in my last letter, the preparations of the military (preparations carried out, I daresay, more with an eye to a certain winter than an uncertain war) go on briskly. The same cannot be said, I am afraid, of the negotiations in Tokio but, in case these negotiations break down, it can hardly be said that Japan would be in a better position to fight than she was a month ago. At any rate this is an ominous season in which to wage war with Russia. In November, 1480, the Tartars were vanquished by the terrible Russian winter and their domination passed away forever; on 26th November, 1812, commenced the terrible passage of the Beresina.

At the time of writing, snow covers all the landscape and the cutting north-east wind which will continue blowing till next March would alone make the landing of a large force at any exposed and out-of-the-way point along this bleak coast a difficult matter. I think I may safely venture to prophesy that there will be no trouble here until next Spring at any rate.

No Combination Against Japan.

Japan may feel easy, however, on one point. There is no combination against her as there was in 1895. The "Novi Krai" reassures her on this point. "The Japanese Press," it says, "seems to be uneasy lest she

be confronted by the triple combination of Russia, France, and Germany which opposed her in 1895. . . . In the disordered imagination of the Japanese, the slightest cloud on their political horizon takes the form of a coalition of the Europeans against the seizure by the Japanese of Korea.

"But what mistakes the Japanese Press sometimes falls into! In the present instance, the fact of the matter is that a union with Germany for common action in the Far East would be anything but advantageous for Russia. It seems to us to be very probable that the change which has already taken place in international politics in the near East will extend to the Far East, but it will not consist in Germany drawing closer to France and Russia. It must not be forgotten that the Near and Far East have a common connection. A rapprochement between Russia and Germany for action in the Near and Far East would only be to the detriment of England as the Japanese papers point out, but the interests of Russian and British Governments now coincide on many points not only in the Far East but also in the Near East, as we have already pointed out more than once. Far-seeing statesmen understand this but unfortunately the masses have not been sufficiently enlightened on this subject.

To Throw Light on the Question.

"In order, therefore, to throw light on this question as far as possible and at the same time to show the Japanese Press the groundlessness of its alarm, we shall permit ourselves to say a few words about the colonial policy which Germany has pursued of late years in the Near East." The Port Arthur paper then points out how Germany has gone rather against Russia in the matter of the Bagdad railway and seems to think that a Russo-Franco-German combination against Japan is not likely to take place in the near future.

The Chinese Eastern Railway.

The "Novi Krai" has published a series of articles from one of its staff who has lately been all through Manchuria making investigations. In these articles a bad account is given of the state of things along the railway line, especially in the Chinese town of Harbin where Russian Jews are accused of first pandering to every depraved taste of some passengers and then fleeing the latter unmercifully. It is suggested that order be maintained by gendarmes placed under the direct control of the Viceroy and having no connection with the railway company.

6th December.

Unrest in China.

The recent slight display of anti-Russian activity on the part of China is exciting some anxiety here, the reports that have come to hand lately of the movements of the Chinese troops in the south of Manchuria being of a nature to cause alarm. These rumours have not yet been fully confirmed, but, on the other hand, it is a fact that the Russian Military Club at Harbin was burnt to the ground on the night of 1st December.

More Trouble in Chemulpo.

Another fracas seems to have occurred in Chemulpo and two Russian warships have been dispatched from Port Arthur to that port. No news as to the nature of the affray has as yet leaked out. The Russians feel very sore about the last row in Chemulpo, of which a presumably impartial authority, a German, gives the following account: Some Japanese establishment was celebrating its opening day and when some Russian liberty men happened to stroll into the vicinity they were invited to partake of the cup that cheers and also inebriates. After partaking, one of them got up and tried to buy some cigarettes at a stall in the premises but, owing to the stall-keeper not understanding his gestures, he received instead of cigarettes a blow across the face with a bag said to contain stones. Thus the row began.

The Japanese police and population are alleged to have done their best to make short work of the Russian sailors, who were very much inferior in number to their opponents and a steam-launch belonging to the Shosen Yusen Kaisha is

alleged to have made a determined attempt to run down the Russian boat, which was the only means of escape the Russians had. An Englishman is alleged to have pointed a loaded gun at the Russians while the row was going on. A Japanese officer seized the gun, but on the owner informing him that he wanted to shoot, not the Japanese as the officer seemed to imagine, but their opponents, and this because his wife was, he said, a Japanese, the officer allowed him to do as he pleased. Some other Englishmen came along, however, and prevented him from firing. What truth there is in this yarn I cannot of course say. I have seen the story in manuscript. That is all I know about it.

House-searching.

Judging from the facts before me, I should say that the Japanese who insisted on searching Russian houses for two very drunken Russian sailors who had been left behind (but whose friends managed to get them off in a boat from another part of the shore) committed an indiscretion that might have had very serious consequences. In the first place the men might possibly have been murdered if they had been discovered, and in the second place blood might have been spilt if the Russians had resisted. Luckily the Russian Consulate was closed owing to the absence of the consul in Seoul, and the manager of the local branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, made no objection to his premises being searched; in fact he courteously showed his unwelcome guests over the whole establishment, which was thoroughly ransacked to the terror of the agent's wife and children. Admiral Alexeieff is said to have censured the captain of the Russian gunboat which was lying off Chemulpo at the time for not landing armed men to protect the houses of the Russian residents from being thus violated, and the captain ought of course to have done so, although trouble would almost certainly have ensued if he had.

St. Andrew's Day.

St. Andrew's day, 1903, was celebrated in Port Arthur in a manner that history should not perhaps overlook. There were five persons present, one of them a Scotchman (Mr. Gilchrist, engineer in Messrs. Suwaroff and Co.'s).

The Viceroy's Tour.

The Viceroy is expected to leave here within a few days and to return in two months, by which time the Manchurian question will in all probability be settled peacefully if a rupture has not occurred. If a rupture does then occur it will be in Spring, just about the right time from Japan's point of view for of course a struggle in the winter months would be a most disagreeable affair.

The Weather.

Last Sunday I stood for the first time this year on ice which was "bearing," and from this the reader may judge of the temperature here. It is bitterly cold, especially at night when a biting wind blows from the north-east, but there is not much snow. New troops seem to be continually coming in, and a few days ago a large body of sailors arrived. They will find splendid quarters provided for them in the new Naval Barracks, buildings which compare favourably with anything of the same kind in all Asia.

A Visitor from India.

Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, author of many books upon Russia and a master of the Russian tongue, was in Manchuria some time back investigating matters there. He is now Secretary to Lord Curzon and it is not improbable that the Viceroy of India was curious to know what the Viceroy of the Far East is doing. It is not impossible that the British advance in Tibet is taken at this juncture in view of Russia's difficulties in Manchuria and as a reward for England's neutrality. English papers may deny that England is neutral in this Manchuria affair, but the "Novi Krai" describes England's position as one of correct neutrality and seems gratified in consequence.

THE SIANG-FAN CITIES, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30th November.

A Wholesale Robbery

was committed at Laohok'ou, 60 miles from here, the other night. The arsenal was broken into and a large quantity of ammunition stolen, presumably by a robber band. A detachment of cavalry was dispatched from one of our local camps, upon receipt of a telegram from Laohok'ou. We hear that one of the robbers has already been taken. This is almost as good as the Legation episode in Peking!

A Lonely Traveller

in the shape of a missionary on horseback, coming through an otherwise very friendly village in our district, was set upon by the mob, incited thereto by the actors on a street stage just then in full operation. He found himself at once the gravitating centre of numberless brickbats and other projectiles, some of which came into very unfriendly contact with the physiognomy of both the traveller and his horse. But suddenly the tables were turned—"One shall drive a thousand." Two revolver shots over the head of the crowd had the very salutary effect of putting the fear of—into their hearts, and in a very few minutes the street was cleared of crowd and stage and all and a couple of big men came out and koutoued in apology for the "foolish people," and left the equestrian to continue in peace on his lonely journey.

The Departure

of some of the Siangfan community, of many years standing, viz.: the Rev. Thos. Himle and his family, for their new field in Sinyiehien, Honan, was marked by a great deal of excitement on the part of the Chinese, both Christians and others. Amongst others who saw the party off was a detachment of troops of the upper fort, led by a non-commissioned officer, who with flourishing trumpets and flying banners, escorted the party out of the city.

The I. C. P. O.

has again altered the Hsianfu courier-route. The mails are now taken by rail to Choupan, thence by courier over Nanyangfu, Honan, to Fancheng, and hence up as usual. This route has the defects of taking two days longer (in fact we get the mail from Hankow in nine days now instead of five as before) but it is claimed that it can be worked more regularly all the year round than Sinyang-Tsao-yang-Fancheng route, which had its defects in the rainy season.

An Enormous Temple Bell

was procured for our new Church, now under construction, through the local magistrate. It is 6 feet high by 4½ feet diameter, and bears the date of Chien Lung, 23rd year, being thus 144 years old. The temple to which it had belonged has long since crumbled away and the bell was left standing in an open field. The people have for ages said that it had dropped from heaven. It took 22 men to carry it. We think it speaks well for the Protestant work in this district that the wish to have the bell having been expressed to a Chinese friend immediate action was taken by the Chinese. We knew nothing of what was being done until we were given notice to send men to get it. Not a dissenting voice has been heard among the people; on the contrary we have been congratulated on our acquisition.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hongkong, 5th December.

The past Week

has been very uneventful. The weather has been uniformly bright and fine, with a falling thermometer. Yesterday morning it was 44deg. Fahr. at the Peak, and this morning it was only two degrees warmer. Outdoor exercise is now very enjoyable, and a good fine day can be appreciated. All outdoor sports are in great request, and tennis, cricket, golf, boating, etc., are in full swing.

St. Andrew's Ball.

Once again St. Andrew's Ball has come and gone. This function has been an annual event for so many years that it must tax the inventive faculties of members of the Decoration Committee severely. Nevertheless they came out on top this year. The huge thistle at the head of the stairs leading to the ball-room and composed of electric lights with its crimson centre was much admired, as indeed was the general decoration, the tout ensemble forming a charming picture. H. E. the Administrator and Mrs. May arrived punctually at 9 o'clock, and dancing commenced at once, and was kept up with much spirit till the early hours of 1st December. The supper was served as usual in the theatre, which put on festive dress for the occasion, the President's table being placed on the stage; and shortly before 12 o'clock, President Playfair led the way thither with Mrs. May, followed by H. E. the Administrator with Mrs. Playfair. The ball-rooms were crammed, which made the steering of partners and keeping them out of danger a clean and difficult piece of work. The function was, as usual, a great success.

The China Association.

I regret to learn that, in consequence of his eyesight giving him trouble, Mr. Playfair, the energetic Chairman of the Hongkong Branch of this body, has felt compelled to resign that post. At a recent meeting of the Committee, Mr. Playfair tendered his resignation, and Mr. Wilcox, who had been acting during Mr. Playfair's recent absence in England, was elected Chairman.

The New Post Office.

Work on the foundations for this long-needed structure will commence, I believe, some time next week. It is to be hoped that the construction will proceed with all possible rapidity when once started.

The Public Works Department appear to be brisking up to some extent, and the various works are being pushed on with more vigour. The Law Courts are visibly rising.

Naval Intelligence.

The warships are beginning to put in an appearance at this port, though somewhat later than usual. The arrivals during the week have been:—On the 28th ult. the British cruiser Thetis arrived from Yokohama; on the 2nd inst. the British gunboat Bramble came in from Foochow; on the 3rd inst. the Japanese cruisers Takachiho and Akitushima arrived from Amoy; and the British sloops Phoenix and Rinaldo and the gunboat Britonart from Yokohama. The only departures were those of the French cruiser Chateau Renault for Saigon on the 28th ult., and of the U. S. monitor Monterey on the 1st inst. for Canton.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 5th December.

The Crisis.

The peaceful reports emanating from Paris, disclosing even the gist of an alleged new agreement, are ridiculed point-blank here and considered a pure invention. Writing on the subject, the "Japan Times" of this morning says that there is nothing in the present situation that tends to encourage any hope of a satisfactory answer from Russia.

Deceiving the West.

The "Japan Mail" of the 4th inst. says that it is scarcely possible that a deliberate attempt is being made to deceive Europe and America with regard to Russia's procedure in the Far Eastern complication. Russia is not now negotiating and indeed she maintains towards Japan's proposals an attitude which strongly resembles contempt. "Can it be that Europe and America are being quieted by empty assurances, while Russia is completing preparations, which will convert her from a negotiator into a dictator?" This article by your contemporary was appreciated here and translated by some Japanese journals.

Prince Tokugawa.

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa has been appointed President of the House of Peers vice Prince Konoye, whose term recently expired and who has been made a Privy Councillor. Prince Tokugawa is the legitimate representative of the old Shogunate. He has been the chairman of the whole House in the past several sessions and is welcomed as an ideal head of the noble branch of the Legislature.

The Lower House.

The 19th session of the Japanese Diet was convoked on the 5th inst. (Saturday). Mr. K. K. Kono, the Progressive nominee, was elected President of the Lower House vice the late Mr. Kataoka, by 350 out of 362 votes. The Seiyukai under Marquis Saionji, and Progressives under Court Okuma, have now decided to co-operate in the present session. The prominent members of the two parties pretend to spare no efforts in order to protect the representative system, on the ground that the present issue refers to the constitutional policy on the one hand and the un-constitutional on the other, namely, party government versus Ministerial reticence.

Miscellaneous.

Of the tenders recently invited by the Japanese Naval Office for the construction of a battleship in connection with the so-called "third period of naval expansion," which is, however, only the replacement of the naval force, Messrs. Vickers & Co. were the lowest bidders and Messrs. Armstrong & Co. second. The lowest bidder has hitherto not been necessarily the successful contractor for the Japanese navy unless his workmanship has been recognised by the authorities.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, special war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who has been recently in Yokohama, has proceeded to Port Arthur.

On the heels of the Cincinnati and some others the U. S. ships Kentucky and Oregon left Yokohama to-day for Honolulu.

Tokio, 10th December.

The Diet Opened.

H. M. the Emperor personally opened the 19th session of the Imperial Diet on the 10th December (not on the 8th as formerly expected), on Thursday forenoon. The speech from the Throne was:—

"We hereby declare the Imperial Diet open. My Lords and Gentlemen of the

House of Peers and the House of Representatives—We feel much satisfaction in stating that the relations between our Empire and the Treaty Powers are on a footing of ever-increasing amity and that with regard to international negotiations designed to preserve peace in the East and the rights of the Empire, we have directed the Ministers of State to deal prudently with the matter.

We have instructed the Ministers of State to draw up plans with reference to the national finances and to submit to you the Budget for the thirty-seventh (1904-5) fiscal year of Meiji and various projects of law. We look to you to comply with our wishes by exercising your legislative functions, in a spirit of harmony and circumspection."

An Extraordinary Reply.

The House of Representatives, subsequently assembling, the President rushed through an extraordinary reply in a disgraceful manner. It runs in part that "it is our profound regret that, at a momentous juncture which involves the enhancement of the national influence, the arrangements made by the Cabinet Ministers should not be in consonance with that object; that their domestic policy should be exclusively temporising; and that their diplomacy should be ill-adapted to the necessity of the situation. We therefore pray Your Majesty's gracious reflection thereon."

A Serious Situation Provoked.

The above reply marks a decided departure from the Japanese Parliamentary proceedings. The Parliamentary reply to the Throne in Japan is usually formal and almost identical in every session, and is prepared by the President of the House. Mr. H. Kono, the new President, was instigated by some very advanced politicians in drafting such an extraordinary reply and is very adversely criticised now by the bulk of the Representatives, and general parties in the House have been demanding that the reply shall be reconsidered. The Seiyukai has been also explaining away that the reply was adopted without due notice to its partisans. The President, however, refused point blank to entertain the proposal for a reconsideration.

On the War Path.

In accordance with its recent resolution, the Junior Anti-Russian Union presented to the Emperor on the 7th inst., through the Chief Secretary of the Imperial Records, a document, signed by 18 Union members, complaining of the Ministerial impotence in dealing with Russia and urging a speedy solution of the muddle.

Cementing an Alliance.

The purchase of the two Chilean warships now under construction in England, by the London Government, has elicited journalistic comments here. A leading paper observes that England herself cannot have any need of the vessels. They were first offered to Japan, but even she hesitated to purchase them as such a measure would have been a marked departure from her fixed plan of increment. Japan, however, had not been pleased by hearing of the intended purchase of Russia. In the meantime, England, in effecting this purchase, has plainly been influenced by a desire to prevent the ships from falling into the hands of Russia. The paper goes on to observe that if Japan has to fight she will have only one power to face and that no other Power will step into the arena after Great Britain has unequivocally shown what her estimate is of the duties of an ally. Another influential journal recommends the present case to the notice of certain partisans who have of late been casting doubts on the value of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Due Recognition.

Under the auspices of non-commissioned officers belonging to various naval stations and schools, a subscription list is now opened for the presentation of a donation to Miss M. McLean in London, known as "the mother of Japanese sailors," who was lately decorated by the Japanese Emperor with the 6th order of the Crown in consideration of her kindness towards Japanese mariners for a long time at home. A certain young girl of Kobe has already contributed a large sum of money through the Yokohama Naval Club.

Ex-Persian Premier.

The late Grand Vizier of Persia, All Asger Khan, and party, who have been recently expelled by the Shah and is travelling Asiatic Russia and China, arrived at Kobe yesterday by the P. M. S. Korea. He is said to be investigating Japanese educational affairs.

Opening of Yong-Ampho.

Dr. H. Allen, U. S. Minister who, has recently returned to Seoul from home, at a recent audience with the Korean Emperor is reported to have stated that he had been directed by the Washington Government to announce to H. M. that the United States of North America was much satisfied with the Korean consent to the opening of Yong-Ampho and wished moreover that H. M. would effect the opening of Wiju simultaneously with that of Antungshien by China. The Korean Emperor at once acceded to the British, American and Japanese demand for the opening of Yong-Ampho, but has not so far fulfilled the engagement, thanks to the strenuous objections by the Russian Representative, M. Pavloff.

The Chemulpo Fracas.

The recent fracas between Russian blue-jackets and Japanese residents in Chemulpo is still under discussion. While procrastinating in the main issues, Russia has endeavoured to make much of what is a trifling matter and it is now an affair between the Japanese and Russian representatives in Seoul.

Tokio, 11th December.

Dissolution Announced.

With reference to my previous letter, before the Representatives entered the business this afternoon, an Imperial decree was handed over to President Kono, ordering dissolution of the House. At the same time, the House of Peers was "prorogued." In an extraordinary meeting yesterday afternoon, the Cabinet Ministers decided on dissolution of the Lower House, but wished to give the parties time for reflection. Not unnaturally, the neutrals and Ministerials have been persistently agitating for the reconsideration of the Address, but the Seiyukai and Progressives failed to favour the proposal.

Consequences of Dissolution.

The Japanese House of Representatives was dissolved at the end of 1902 and thanks to the present dissolution, the Empire has to conduct general elections twice this year. The Budget for the 1904-5 fiscal year has been thus disarranged and that for the current year will continue in force. Among other things, the nationalisation of the tobacco industry has been postponed.

Prince Konoye.

Prince Konoye, ex-President of the Upper House who has been recently appointed a Privy Councillor is now critically ill. The House of Peers meeting this forenoon voted for a letter of thanks accompanied by a fine piece of silver plate, in recognition of his meritorious services during the tenure of the Presidency for the last seven years.

6th November.

The last of the by-elections consequent upon the new Ministerial appointments took place yesterday in the Chorley Division of Lancashire, where Lord Balcarras, the new Junior Lord of the Treasury, was re-elected by a majority of 1,428 over his Free Trade opponent, Mr. Lawrence, a popular local cotton spinner. It is the first contested election that has taken place there since 1885, when the constituency had just been created by the Reform Act of that year; and the Conservative majority on that occasion was 3,659. It is difficult to draw a comparison between two elections divided by a period of eighteen years; but it is not unreasonable to assume that, if Mr. Lawrence had stood in 1900 the majority of Lord Balcarras would have been quite as great as that of his predecessor in 1885. Lancashire as a whole was much more strongly Conservative in 1900 than it was in 1885. In the earlier year the county as a whole, apart from its boroughs, returned sixteen Unionists against seven Liberals, while in 1885 there were only twelve Conservatives against eleven Unionists. Looked at from this point of view the result is bad for Mr. Chamberlain. "Better than in 1885," from the Liberal point of view, means, if Chorley is representative of the feeling throughout Lancashire, a loss of half a dozen county seats there. On the other hand a loss of 1,600 votes in a constituency, bad as it may be, is not so bad as some of the losses incurred by the Government in the six months before Mr. Chamberlain broached his plan. Therefore if a Liberal majority should be returned at the next General Election, Mr. Chamberlain will be entitled to argue that the party would have fared no better and might have fared worse if he had never raised a new, or rather revived an ancient issue as an electioneering cry.

It is some consolation in the case of the grim tragedy of Miss Hickman, the lady doctor of the Royal Free Hospital, whose disappearance created so much sensation two or three months ago that the mystery of her death was entirely cleared up at the adjourned inquest yesterday. In spite of the many weeks that elapsed before the body was found in Richmond Park, Dr. Stevenson, the Home Office analyst, has succeeded in finding sufficient morphia in the body to account for her death; and a hypodermic syringe and an empty medicine bottle were found near the remains, and she is known to have purchased morphia shortly before her disappearance. It is clear, therefore—though the jury have not yet considered their verdict—that the unfortunate lady committed suicide. All the stories about unpleasantness and disputes at the hospital have been absolutely contradicted; and it seems clear that in spite of her high qualifications, Miss Hickman was inspired with a nervous dread of the responsibility which she had in-

Typhoid Fever continued prevalent throughout the month though there were no deaths from this disease among the resident population. As the cause of Typhoid Fever is associated with the food supply the community is urged to take a

keener interest in the kitchen and to see that the simple rules set forth in the Public Health Notice (which may be obtained at the Health Office, No. 1, Honan Road) are observed by servants.

Cattle Plague still continues among the dairy cattle.

Here follow tables of Vital Statistics, Infectious Disease and Outdoor Sanitary Work; Work done in the Municipal Laboratory, Vaccine Station, Victoria Nursing Home and Slaughter-house; and lists of Laundries, Dairies and Dealers in Perishable Food-stuffs licensed for the protection of the Public Health.

A. STANLEY, M.D.,
Health Officer.

Deaths Registered.

	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
Small-pox	0	10
Typhoid Fever	0	0
Cholera	0	0
Diphtheria	0	5
Tuberculosis	1	112
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Total from all causes	10	482

Infectious Diseases Notified among non-Chinese.

Small-pox	0
Cholera	0
Typhoid Fever	14
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet Fever	0
Tuberculosis	0

Isolation Hospital.

Admitted to Hospital	17
Discharged	14
Died	0
Remaining last day of month	14
Out-Patients	90
Vaccinations	17

Vaccine Station.

Tubes of Aseptic Glycerinated Vaccine, prepared in the laboratory by inoculation of calves, issued during the month, 1,169.

Municipal Laboratory and Pasteur Institute

Bacteriological Examinations	41
Cases undergoing Anti-rabic Treatment	1
Chemical Analysis	12
Diphtheria Antitoxine issued 55,000 units.	

Analysis of Water supplied by Shanghai Waterworks Company.

Sample collected at Honan Road.
Date of Analysis—November 27th-30th
Physical Characters—Colour, pale yellow
green some opacity.
Reaction—Neutral.

	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matters in Solution	16.8
(a) Volatile	9.2
(b) Fixed	7.6
Appearance on Ignition—Slight charring.	
Total Hardness	13
(a) Temporary	5
(b) Permanent	8
Chlorine	1.8
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.04
Free Ammonia	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012
Poisonous Metals	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Phosphates	Trace
Sulphates	Trace

Bacteriological Examination.—There were 57 micro-organisms to the cubic centimetre. No organisms pathogenic for man were found.
Report on Analysis.—A sample of good degree of chemical and bacteriological purity:

Sanitary Work.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	8
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from Officers of the Health Department	50
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendments	12
Notices of intention to proceed served	1
Summonses	15
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	6
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	83
Rooms whitewashed	350
Defective drainage amended	49
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	1

Insanitary ditches, ponds and creeks rendered healthy	8
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	2
Exposed confined corpses removed and buried	24
Smoke nuisances suppressed	0
Offensive trade processes amended	0
Beggar boats and reed huts removed	83
Dangerous wells filled in	2
Other unhealthy conditions amended	1

Licensed Laundries.

Laundryman.	Situation.
Yang Sing Washing Co. 1-4	Mohawk Road.
Shun Kua	5
Yung Sing Washing Co. 6-7	Chungking Road.
Wong Cheong Kee	8
Yung Shing	9-10
Sa Ah Kee	11
Sun Kwang Zun	12
Char Cheong ee	13
Seon Pau Co	14
Tsing Kwei Fah	15
Jun Yuew Lady	16
Yen Yat Kee	17
Loh Ah Ngoh	18
Zung Kee	19
Wu Chun Moh	20
Sze San San	21
Shu Hi Woo	22
Wang Ah Sai	23
No. 2 International	24
" 3 & 9	25
" 4	26
" 5	27
" 6	28
" 7	29
" 8	30
" 9	31
Sze Chung	32
Lu Chung Kee & Co.	33
Sung Shin & Co.	34
Chen Kee & Co.	35
Chiao Char Wha & Co.	36
ee Sung Ling & Co.	37
Jim & Co.	38
Charlie & Co.	39
Ah Sing	40
Old Charlie	41
Ah Fong & Co.	42
Yung Woo & Co.	43
Ah Woie & Co.	44
Ah Kiang & Co.	45
Old Ah Foo & Co.	46
Jackson & Co.	47
Big Sam & Co.	48
Jim & Co.	49
Ho Yue & Co.	50
Yu Shing & Co.	51
D. Tsing Foo & Co.	52
Jim & Co.	53
Ah Leon & Co.	54
George & Co.	55
Shanghai Washing Co 52	56

Licensed Dairies.

Dairyman.	Situation.
R. W. Shaw	The Farm.
C. W. Lightbody	St. George's Farm.
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm.
J. B. Cameron	Hongkew Dairy.
Mrs. Flood	Fairfield Dairy.
Mrs. Grandon	Yangtze-poo Farm.
F. G. Rowland	Rango Road.
D. W. Crawford	Sieccawei Road.
Hung Fei	Bubbling Well Road.
Sing Kee	" "
Yuen Sung	" "
Yah Kee	Sinza Road.
Yat Hing	" "
Kong Kee	" "
Tong Chee	" "
Ha Chih	" "
Zee Butler	Barkill Road.
Yah Lung Shing	Avenue Road.
Fai Woo	French Creek.
Hong Hing	Li-hong-kew.
Mo Hung Sing	Yangtze-poo Road.
Shanghai Dairy	Haining Road.
Yong Shu Fong	Thorburn Road.
Yangtze-poo Dairy	Woosung Road.
Yat Sing	Markham Road.
Yu-n Shing	" "

Licensed Butchers, Poultry, Game, and Vegetable Dealers.

Butchers.	Situation.
Yeh Tai	Maloo Market
Tsin Tai	" "
Hong Kee	" "
Hop Foon	" "
Kong Kee	" "
L. Hopkins	Ni-gpo Road
Yue Shing	Tiendong Road
Tsin Tsiang	" "
Yun Cheong	" "
Chang Kee	Seward Road
Yhung Kee	Market Road
Man Woo	" "
General Supply Co.	Broadway
W. Fitterer	" "
Fook Leong	Woosung Road
R. Neumann	Astor

Vegetable & Game Dealers.	Situation.
Dah Kai Kung	Maloo Market
Yung Mow	" "
Shun Mow	" "
Zau Mow	" "
Yah Xuen	" "
Nie Mau	" "
Tai Mow	" "
Yeh Fong	" "
Shing Cheng	" "
Han Mow	Tiendong Road
Kee	" "
Chung Kee	Market Road

Slaughter-House and Cattle-Shed Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected at Slaughter-house.	Passed for Slaughter from Cattle-sheds.	Rejected for export from Cattle-shed.	Rejected at Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	1,417	20	1,417	0	0
Sheep	2,241	4	2,241	58	1
Calves	323	2	323	0	0
Pigs	249	1	0	0	0

Victoria Nursing Home.

Cases Admitted into the Home	28
Discharged	18
Died	4
Remaining last day of month	19
Nursed outside the Home	3
Daily visits	0
Nursing pre-engagements	0

Amusements.

THE 133RD PERFORMANCE BY THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF SHANGHAI.

"ONE SUMMER'S DAY"

BY H. V. ESMOND.

Characters.

MAJOR DICK RUDYARD	Mr. V. de Maire.
PHIL MARSDEN	Mr. Egidius.
THEODORE BENDYSHE	Mr. C. H. Philpott.
ROBERT HODDESSEN	Mr. George.
TOM, HIS NEPHEW	Mr. Leslie.
SETH, A GYPSY	Mr. George Prince.
THE UCHIN	Miss Dorothy Clive.
IRENE, HODDESSEN'S NIECE	Miss Jollyboy.
MAYSIE, HIS WARD	Miss Grace Thompson.
MRS. THEODORE BENDYSHE	Miss Violet Woodhouse.
BESS, A GYPSY	Miss E. Weathersby.
CHIARA, A GYPSY	Miss Clara Cole.

"A very pretty" play is the usual description of this three-act comedy, beloved of amateurs at home, and if the characters were "belted ears" and countesses instead of ordinary middle class people, the story it contains would be admirably suited to the columns of the "Family Herald." Mr. V. de Maire is an officer who has served in India, and has returned with a little son who is at school at Windsor, his mother being supposed to have fallen a victim to the Indian climate. "The Kiddy," as he is generally called by his supposed father, is a most important factor in the story, but his existence has to be taken for granted, for he never appears. Mr. V. de Maire and Mr. Egidius, another and younger officer, are both in love with Miss Grace Thompson, who is herself in love with the older soldier, who, conscious that he is too old—though he doesn't look it—and poor to aspire to such a treasure, which he has known and loved since it was a little snubbed tot, chivalrously hands her over to Mr. Egidius. Miss Thompson is the ward of Mr. George, who has also a nephew, Tom Leslie, a very precocious schoolboy, and a niece, Irene Jollyboy. There is an eccentric artist, Mr. C. H. Philpott, who is married to Miss Violet Woodhouse. The non-apparent Kiddy is really the son of a gipsy, Miss Clara Cole, and a soldier friend of Mr. V. de Maire who died in India. Miss Cole has contracted a second marriage with Mr. George Prince, who is also a gipsy; they have recognised the Kiddy, and set to work to blackmail Mr. V. de Maire. The plot is complicated by the fact that Tom Leslie is desperately in love with Miss Cole, of whose marriage he is ignorant, while Mr. Philpott is also pursuing her in the hope of getting her to sit to him for a picture of Cleopatra. This is all grist to the mill of Mr. Prince. Miss Thompson is unfortunately witness to an interview between Mr. V. de Maire and Miss Cole, at which the former gives the latter some money to prevent her claiming her son. The exigencies of the story compel Miss Thompson to put the worst construction on what she has seen, and in her horror at her hero's baseness she accepts Mr. Egidius. But in the third act the Kiddy is run over and killed; remorse seizes Mr. Egidius, and after a long struggle with his conscience, he tells Miss Thompson the truth, and all ends happily for Mr. V. de Maire and his love, who have the stage to themselves and Cupid as the curtain falls.

While opinions may and will differ as to the merits of the play itself, there can be no two opinions as to its presentation on Monday. It was really splendidly put on the stage and excellently acted throughout. Mr. V. de Maire has never played better and more naturally than he did in the part of Major Dick Rudyard. As man of the world in his conversations with Marsden, as hopeless lover when with Maysie, and as loving father when he talks of his adopted child, he acts throughout with ease, self-restraint, and pathos; it is a thoroughly convincing rendering. Mr. Egidius throws off the stiffness which has sometimes been noticed in his bearing on the stage, makes love charmingly, and rises to an unexpectedly high level in the third act in the scene where he determines to tell the truth even at the cost of the loss of the girl he loves so dearly. Mr. Philpott as Mr. Bendyshe and Miss Woodhouse as his wife were infinitely amusing, and their byplay in the punt was deliciously comic. Mr. George made a capital old country gentleman bewitched by the care of a ward, a niece, and a nephew who have little respect for his authority that they would have if he were a modern father. The gentleman who played the unhappily precocious Tom, who steals his sister's locket and chain as a present to his gipsy enchantress, is to be especially congratulated on his

success, as he only took the part on Saturday night, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Byrket. He had a good deal to do, and he did it very naturally and pleasantly. Mr. Prince made a very recognisable stage gipsy, his voice and his general appearance being perfectly adapted to the uncongenial rôle that had fallen upon him. It was hard to believe that this blackmailing ruffian was the smart philosophical sentry in "Iolanthe." One of the greatest attractions of the piece was the dirty, ragged little Urchin, played with wonderful intelligence and fidelity by Miss Dorothy Clive. She acts with an aplomb and certainty that many much older members of the company may envy, and it is evident that, young as she is, it is not by any means her first acquaintance with the footlights. The Urchin is such an interesting feature in the first two acts that we resent the author's omission of him from the third.

Miss Jollyboy, as Irene, does not seem to be necessary to the development of the plot, but she is an attractive and very promising feature in the picture. Few amateurs could be more successful than Miss Grace Thompson was in the trying part of Maysie. It is most natural that both Dick Rudyard and Phil Marsden should long to win her; that she should be true to the gallant Dick as long as she believes him worthy of the love which he does not dare to accept, and that she should try to put him out of her heart and should turn in despair to Phil when she sees what she believes to be the perfidy of Dick. By her brightness in the few happy moments the author has given her, her unflinching grace and charm, and the real feeling she showed in her emotional scenes, she carried the sympathies of her audience with her throughout, and she may well record her début in Shanghai as a veritable triumph. Miss Violet Woodhouse was delightful as the middle-aged but sprightly Mrs. Bendyshe. Miss E. Weathersby had not much to do as the older gipsy woman, Mrs. Prince, but she did it with the conscientious realism which she never fails to display. Miss Clara Cole had a hard and unsympathetic part as the gipsy girl Chiara, and played it most successfully, never over-acting as a less careful actress might have been tempted to do more than once. Miss Cole is a most valuable member of the company.

Mr. Gordon Edwards, the stage manager, and Mr. G. R. Wingrove who was responsible for the mounting and scenery, cannot be too highly praised for the way in which the piece was presented on Monday. The Island on the Thames, the scene of the two first acts, with its real trees and its hy-crocks (which were persistently misrepresented as haystacks), is one of the prettiest pictures ever seen in Shanghai, and would do credit to any London theatre. The Melbourne artist who painted the view of the Thames is a modern Beverley. The Garden of the Laurels, the scene of the third act, with the lighted villa on the right, is almost equally memorable. The whole went with perfect smoothness and precision, the effect being much helped by the incidental music and singing arranged and directed by Signor Valeuza, while the Town Band's rendering of the entr'acte music was excellent. The house was crowded and showed its enjoyment by hearty applause, the actors being recalled at the end of each act. "One Summer's Day" is to be repeated on Thursday, and we hope that that will not be its last performance.

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SPORT.

Saturday's Paper Hunt.

The Volunteer field day took some of the riders on Saturday and only about 30 turned out to go the dusty course after paper. A ten-mile distance had to be covered, commencing from the Hungjao road and including such familiar obstacles as the Christmas water jumps, the Artillery Creek, the Burkill Dry Cuts, and Fahwah Wade. The finish was at the jumps on the Tunsin line. Mr. A. W. Burkill, Master of the Club, came home first on Hochheimer, and the next in order were Mr. H. Arnhold on Gama, Dr. R. J. Marshall on The Puddock, Mr. E. Middleton on Linkboy, and Mr. K. J. McEuen on Chatsworth.

Football.

S. R. C. v. H. M. S. SIRIUS.

An association match between the above teams, which appears to have become a weekly fixture, took place on Saturday afternoon. Fortune again favoured the Recreation Club which won by 3 goals to 1. In the first half J. P. D. Griffin and Philips put the ball into the net for the R. C. The sailors retaliated with a goal in the second half, but failed to score any more and towards the end of the game Bestwick obtained another goal for the S. R. C. The play throughout the game was very exciting and in the second half, particularly, was very fast.

S. V. C. "B" Co. Shooting.

The Monthly Cups were competed for on Saturday and Sunday, 12th and 13th inst., at 200 and 300 yards, Regulation targets and scoring. Corpl. A. Hill wins "A" Class Cup for the first time, and Pte. P. McGuone "B" Class Cup, also for the first time. The light on both days was very dull, especially on Sunday morning.

Appended are some of the scores.

	"A" CLASS.		Total.
	200 yds.	300 yds.	
Pte. H. E. McCann	28	25	*53
Corpl. A. Hill	27	25	52
Sergt. J. J. Mansfield	24	26	50
Pte. C. Hill	26	23	49
Capt. T. E. Trueman	24	24	48
Corpl. J. D. Gordon	26	21	47
" F. Hulbert	26	19	45
L-Corpl. N. F. Miller	17	23	40

"B" CLASS.			
Pte. F. Large	27	23	†50
Col.-Sgt. E. van Bergen ...	26	23	†49
Pte. P. McGuone	25	23	48
" H. E. Sandys	25	22	47
Sergt. C. E. Pearson	22	22	44
Drummer K. McKelvie ...	21	22	43

* Handicapped 10 points.

† " " 4 "

Shanghai Rifle Association.

The usual spoon practice took place on the 11th inst. The ranges were 200 and 300 yards. In B Class Mr. H. McCann won with 63, followed by Mr. C. H. Rutherford with 59.

Mr. A. Hill won with 56 in C Class, his first win.

No A Class men turned up. Appended are the scores:—

B Class.			
Messrs.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
H. McCann	29	34	63
C. H. Rutherford	29	30	59
C. Hill	32	25	57
P. F. Donnelly ...	30	26	56
A. Hill	29	27	56
Valenza	27	24	51
Large	27	23	50

GOLF.

The following is the result of the Mixed Foursomes Competition played this weekend:—

Gross. H'cap. Net.

Miss Ivy and Mr. C. E. Anton.....	99	Ser.	99
Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine.....	108	8	100
Miss Macleod and Mr. H. G. Gardner.....	116	12	104
Mrs. W. S. Jackson and Mr. C. M. Bain.....	116	10	106
Miss Lanning and Mr. W. P. Lambie.....	124	18	106
Mrs. Pemberton and Dr. Lupton.....	122	16	106
Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin.....	114	6	108
Mr. and Miss Gresson.....	116	6	110
Mr. and Mrs. Selby Moore.....	119	6	113
Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. G. D. Pitzipios.....	118	5	113
Miss Moore and Mr. W. W. Cox.....	131	5	126
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barff.....	147	20	127

Correspondence.

CONSUL RAGSDALE'S INTERPRETER'S REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AT WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The remarkable Report indicated above was published in your issue of the 7th instants; and it goes without saying that the paper would not have appeared in the "N.-C. Daily News" if it had not been a true copy of the original.

Consul Ragsdale's friends and compatriots must regret that he could not find time to read such a short document before transmitting it to the Department in Washington.

That part of the Report which concerns American Merchants in China is the answer to query 5. Query and answer are as follows:—

(5) "To what extent, if any, does the use of opium affect the purchasing power of the Chinese people as regards American products?"

Ans. "Opium being a luxury, the constant indulgence in an article regarded as a luxury tends to the formation of other luxurious habits. All American products are considered as luxuries in China, so that the use of opium would exert an influence favourable than otherwise in the purchase of American goods by the Chinese."

From such an Argument the conclusion must follow that the greater the consumption of opium in China the greater will be the demand for all kinds of American products.

It is trying to a business man's patience to have to treat such reasoning seriously.

The primary and necessary wants of man in China, as in America, are: A house of some kind to give him shelter; plain food to nourish the body; plain clothing to cover and protect the person; and artificial light to enable him to see at night.

The principal imports into China from the United States are:—Timber and lumber for housebuilding purposes; Wheat Flour from the Pacific Coast States as a cheap article of food; coarse grey Cotton Goods from the Atlantic States for use as clothing for the working people; and, Kerosene Oil as a cheap article for providing necessary artificial light in a country where so many men continue their labour after the sun goes down.

No attempt therefore should be made to classify these articles as luxuries or in an off-hand way, to juggle them into a class with opium.

Not one of these staple American imports becomes anything like a luxury until the price rises so high that the poor man cannot afford to buy it. This fact has been demonstrated in the last eighteen months. When, owing mainly to the fall in exchange, the cost of coarse American Cotton goods reached the highest price ever known, the consumption of those goods was lessened and the very poor man was forced back to the use of coarse native-made Cotton cloth to supply his needs. His necessity had for years been met by the American article, but when that article tended to become a luxury by reason of high price, he was compelled to seek a substitute which would fill his wants at a more moderate cost.

"The American products are considered as luxuries in China." That is the most misleading statement the writer of this letter has ever seen in print as coming from a U. S. Consulate in the Far East. And the wonder is how such a fallacious and illogical paragraph escaped the blue pencil of the exacting Assistant Secretaries of the State Department when passing through their hands.

I am, etc.,

IMPORTER.

11th December.

** The Italics are ours.—Ed.

THE WORD IN SEASON.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Yesterday Mr. Lippenov was accosted by several Jews who misunderstood the item in your local column on Monday; they thought Mr. Lippenov wrote the extract against them. He therefore requests that the letter be published in full over the name of the writer, that justice may be done, and himself relieved from all knowledge of the matter.

As to the New Testament in question, Mr. Lippenov was seated in his room when a knock at his door announced a caller; a youth appeared who requested a Hebrew New Testament, and as they have not yet arrived Mr. Lippenov gave the boy his own, after asking him to read a little to learn whether it would be understood. The boy read it and took it away. A few hours after it was found torn in pieces on the verandah.

Mr. Lippenov, nor ourselves, do not desire to force the New Testament Scrip-

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need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying and healing influences exerted by these twin Medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of all technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined to his counting house, and harassed by engagements, also to the man of pleasure addicted to free living these Pills are invaluable.

tures on any one nor to enter into any controversy in your esteemed columns. As missionaries, our work is to circulate the knowledge of the inspired Word of God. The people have the right to receive it or reject it as they will. We request that you will publish the letter from which Monday's "local" was derived with its proper signature; and also this brief explanation.

I am, etc.,

MRS. J. WOODBERRY.

16th December.

** This letter and the explanation it contains make it quite unnecessary to publish the earlier letter, which we should not do under any circumstances.—Ed.

Miscellaneous.**IMPERIAL DECREES.**

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

10th December.

Decree cashiering and dismissing for ever from the public service the sub-prefect and gaolwarden of Yuanpingchou, Kuangtung province, denounced by Viceroy Tsên Chun-hsien, on the ground of avariciousness and extorting from the people of that sub-prefecture. The accused officials are also ordered to be banished to Chinese Turkestan to work as convicts on the military post roads there. The same decree further cashier and dismisses for ever from the public service the police magistrates of the market towns of Shangping and Changchiehli, in the same province, also denounced by Viceroy Tsên Chun-hsien for similar misdemeanours.

11th December.

(1) Granting the brevet rank of a third-class secretary of the Grand Secretariat to Li Yu-t'ang, author of the histories of the Liao and Kin dynasties, as a reward for his literary efforts.

(2) Decree in response to memorial of Hsia Shih, Governor of Kiangsi, commanding Viceroys and Governors of provinces to pay careful attention to the proper organisation of their territorial forces and abolish the evils so prevalent amongst them.

12th December.

Li Shih-chan is appointed prefect of Chiench'ang, Kiangsi province.

13th December.

(1) Yü Hêng (Manchu) is appointed President of the Banque ing Hall.

(2) Ting Chieh (Manchu) is appointed Civil Governor of Moukden, Fengtien province (Lower Manchuria).

14th December.

(1) Prince Li, 1st Order, P'u Liang, K'uei Chun, and Tsêng Ch'ung are appointed to superintend the distribution of the annual rewards (to the Imperial guardsmen and troops engaged on duty in the Palace).

(2) By extra act of Imperial grace the period for deducting from the wages of troops who have obtained advances, which should be done during the 12th moon of this year and 1st moon of next, shall be extended two months more.

15th December.

(1) Commending and promoting a number of directors of studies in Ch'ekiang Province at the recommendation of Chang Hang-chia, Literary Chancellor of same.

(2) Liu Yung-hang, Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, is promoted Junior Vice-President of the Board of Works, with control over the mints.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

12th December.

A Provincial Loan.

It is reported from Canton to the effect that the provincial high authorities of Kuangtung have lately succeeded in making a loan of a million taels from a well-known Bank in Hongkong. This money it is further stated is to be devoted to the improvement of the provincial army.

Antimony Production in Kuangtung.

The Antimony mine near Canton which was a few years ago exploited under provincial government auspices, but which, for some reason or other, had never been found to be very productive, has according to a Canton dispatch, been lately showing remarkable progress, the output for last month amounting to nearly 20,000 piculs in weight. This has greatly encouraged the management and much larger outputs are now expected henceforth from the mine.

Proposed Enlargement of Arsenal in Kiangsi.

A Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, dispatch states that Governor Hsia of that province has memorialised the Throne for permission to enlarge the arms and cartridge making facilities of the present Government Arsenal in Nanchang, and has proposed that machinery capable of making at least fifteen Mauser rifles of the newest pattern complete, and 3,000 cartridges a day be ordered from abroad to supplement the small arms factory now working in Nanchang. Extra minting machinery capable of turning out 500,000 cent pieces a day is also recommended in Governor Hsia's memorial to the Throne.

14th December.

Triad Society Disturbances in Kuangtung province.

Canton dispatches state that a large body of Sanho Hui, or Triad Society men, has suddenly appeared in Leichou prefecture, Kuangtung province, with the object of making that region their headquarters to which members of the society can flock. There are said to be nearly 2,000 of these Sanho Hui already in Leichou and more are flocking daily to the society's standard. The Sanho Hui is an offshoot of the Taiping rebellion whose members have sworn to oust the Manchus and are spread about throughout the provinces of Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Fukien. The reason the leaders of the Society have selected Leichou prefecture for their headquarters is stated to be due to its being on the seacoast where arms and supplies, expected from agents and sympathisers in other places, can easily land. There does not seem to be the usual pillaging generally accompanying such ventures so that the people of Leichou have scarcely made any serious complaints to the provincial high authorities at Canton who asked for troops.

The Crisis in Manchuria.

A Peking dispatch states that the Waiwupu has sent to Moukden for the Civil Governor (a Chinese) and the Deputy Military Governor (a Manchur) of that city, in order to have the benefit of the advice of these two officials who have been in Manchuria ever since the Russian occupation of Fengtien province. A most significant fact in the eyes of the Chinese is the fact, regarding the question of actual Russian proprietorship of Manchuria has been the recent refusal of the Russian officials of Moukden to permit the Literary Chamber of Fengtien to conduct the usual annual literary examination, being so far from desiring to evict that Chinese official from the post of Moukden, that they would appoint more forcibly to the Chinese official a veritable proof of possession and Russian domination over Manchuria. The refusal of the Literary Chamber, a military occupation, may be temporary, but the stamping of literary examination means permanent domination. This alone, declares the majority of Chinese, should be sufficient reason for

fighting Russia without delay and much disgust is manifested at the timid and dilatory policy of the old fogies in Peking.

The future Chinese Generalissimo.

It is stated from a reliable quarter in Peking that General Ma Yu-tun, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, has been selected by the Empress Dowager to be the Generalissimo commanding the combined Northern and Southern armies opposing Russia, should war be declared against that Power. To this end a number of military officers of proved ability and experience belonging to General Ma's parent forces have been sent to the various provinces to report upon the capabilities and numbers of the modern-drilled forces there and to mobilise them if necessary.

15th December.

An Attempt to bring Tung Fu-hsiang

once more to the front is being again made, so reports a correspondent at Peking. Several influential reactionaries of the most virulent type have recently memorialised the Empress Dowager on the subject, chief amongst whom was the notorious Fan Tseng-hsiang, a former confidential secretary of the late Yung Lu and recently appointed Provincial Judge of Shensi. Of course, the crisis in Manchuria was the excuse to bring forward this savage Kansu ex-General to the Empress Dowager's notice, although her well-known partiality for the man needed no incentive from a bystander. It is stated that Fan Tseng-hsiang in a recent audience with the Empress Dowager tried his best to obtain a formal decree from her Majesty recalling Tung Fu-hsiang to Peking, or, if not, to appoint him Commander-in-Chief of all the troops he can raise in the Northwestern provinces, that is to say, Shensi, Kansu, and Chinese Turkestan, and lead them to Peking for the defence of the capital against Russian attack. Fan seemed to have forgotten that his friend, Tung Fu-hsiang, failed most ignominiously in 1900 in doing this same service against the Allies. The Empress Dowager is, however, credited with having replied to Fan Tseng-hsiang that, personally, she herself would like nothing better than calling to her Tung Fu-hsiang and his redoubtable fire-eaters from his native province of Kansu; but unfortunately Tung Fu-hsiang had bitterly offended all the Foreign Powers who had demanded his life, and should she now recall him there would certainly be trouble with the Powers. In the meanwhile if Tung Fu-hsiang would act circumspectly and avoid attention from outsiders, she would be the last person to put any obstacles in his path should he set about raising as many troops as he can "on the quiet," so that whenever needed he would be able to come forward to prove his loyalty to her. But everything must be done on his own responsibility in the Far West, nor can she openly espouse his cause should the Foreign Powers complain of his movements. This was the most the Empress Dowager would say, openly, to the audience to Fan Tseng-hsiang, but there is every reason to believe that when Fan leaves Peking for his post as Provincial Judge at Hsian, Shensi, he will carry hidden in his sleeves a special Imperial decree granting Tung Fu-hsiang full power to raise troops in the northwestern provinces.

Japanese Influence in China.

A Peking dispatch reports the arrival in that city of a Japanese lady, teacher of high literary and scientific attainments, en route to Mongolia, whither she has been engaged by the Mongol Prince of Alatsin to teach his daughters and other Mongol young ladies of high rank.

Poor Men Need Not Apply.

According to a Hankow dispatch H. E. Tuan Fang, the enlightened Acting Viceroy of the Hukwang provinces, recent-

ly strongly recommended to the Throne Taotai Liang Tun-yen, a returned American student, well-known to the foreign community in Hankow and one of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's most trusted officers, to the now vacant post of Customs Taotai of Hankow. The Empress Dowager referred the matter to the Board of Civil Appointments "to report upon," or in other words, "gave the tip" in the usual manner that money was wanted if the recommendation was to take effect. It is alleged that the amount needed was Tls. 150,000, which preposterous demand being naturally not forthcoming, the Board in question reported unfavourably on H. E. Tuan Fang's recommendation. Nothing daunted, H. E. is reported to have again memorialised the Throne repeating his recommendation, even going so far as to declare that there was no official of Taotai rank in the whole province of Hupei who possessed sufficient ability for that post unless it be Liang Taotai, and further praying that the Throne would "stretch a point" and give the Hankow Taotai post to a deserving and able officer. A reply to this memorial is now being anxiously awaited for by Viceroy Tuan.

16th December.

Yuan Taotai

of this post left for Nanking yesterday morning with the object of paying his congratulations to H. E. Wei Kuang-tao, Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces on the occasion of the latter's sixty-fifth birthday anniversary. The report which appeared a short time ago in a contemporary that Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao was to leave Nanking the other day to inspect the Woosung forts and the garrison on Tsungming Island was therefore without any foundation.

Yuan Fa-hua.

the Taotai of the Eastern Marches of Fengtien province, who attacked and dispersed a body of mounted bandits in Russian pay near the Yalu, a short time ago, a procedure which gave great umbrage to the Russian authorities in Manchuria, who accordingly demanded and subsequently obtained his removal from his post, arrived in Peking on the 2nd inst. from Newchwang. Yuan Taotai has since then been daily at the Waiwupu engaged in it is stated in giving advice on the Manchurian situation.

Denounced by the Censors.

A Peking dispatch states that a certain well-known member of the Hangchow gentry, named Kao Erh-yi, has been strongly denounced to the Throne by a number of Censors. The Censors charge Kao Erh-yi with having exceeded his power in entering into contracts with certain Italian subjects for the opening up of mines in the entire eastern portion of Chékian province, thereby endangering the safety of that part of the Empire and stirring up dissatisfaction in Hangchow. The matter has been referred to the Chékian Governor for report.

Troops for Peking.

With reference to the secret orders promulgated by the Throne to the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces to report how many modern-armed and disciplined troops could be sent up to Peking in the event of war with Russia, as stated a short time ago in these "Notes," a recent letter from the capital reports that replies have been received by the Grand Council from the high authorities of the following provinces:—Liangkiang (consisting of three provinces), Min-Ché (two provinces), Kuangtung, Hunan, Shantung, Shansi, Szechuan, Shensi, and Hukwang (two provinces), and that the total number of first-class troops from the above provinces ready to go up to the North aggregates 90,000 men.

17th December.

The Shantung Governorship.

A Chinan, capital of Shantung, dispatch, states that owing to continued ill health this year H. E. Chou Fu, Governor of Shantung, has lately for the third time memorialised the Throne for permission to resign his post and retire into private life. In the meantime Governor Chou Fu's devotion to the Li family—he was a protégé of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang—is still strong and in proof of it H. E. has recommended to the Throne the late Marquis's nephew Li Ching-hsi, now Acting Governor of Kuichow province, to be his (Chou Fu's) successor as Governor of Shantung, should the Throne allow his prayer. The chances, however, are that Governor Chou Fu's request will not be granted by the Throne and that H. E. will have to remain in Chinan for another two years, at least.

An Anti-Russian Society

has been started in Shanghai, called the "Tui Wo Hui," and the Society has already begun its propaganda to enlighten the people of the country by the publication of a daily newspaper called the "Wo Shih Ching-wen," or "Startling Truths about Russian Matters." The paper is addressed to men of all sorts and conditions; to the scholar there are essays in good, classical Wên-li; merchants are addressed in easy Wên-li; for men in the Northern and Western provinces the news is written in the mandarin version, while there are paragraphs in Fukien and Kuangtung colloquial dialects intended for the quasi-illiterate of the above-named provinces. The present style and wording of the paper of which the second number was issued yesterday are quite fair and should open the minds of its readers as to the actual condition of the Manchurian provinces and the necessity for a determined front to be maintained by the people of the land against giving way to Russian aggression. So long as the "Wo Shih Ching-wen" keeps to its present style and abstains from seditious utterings and abusive addresses to the present rulers of the land, there seems to be no reason why the seed spread by that paper should not bear fruit an hundredfold and the people of China be made to recognise the necessity of paying a more intelligent attention to the political condition of their country and by moral force compel the Government to give more heed to public opinion. This will be the leavening of the whole lump and we may soon hope to see an awakened China, a result which has so far been defeated by the thoughtless and foolish vapourings which eventually led to the starting of the well-known "Supao" sedition case.

FIRES.

ABOUT 3.30 p.m. on Friday a fire broke out in some small Chinese shops in the Seward Road. The brigade were quickly on the spot and the flames soon showed signs of grilling to the four streams poured upon them. Before four, several streams had been taken off and by 4.15 most of the trucks had left. The back rooms of four small shops Nos. 111-114 Seward Road were burnt out. No. 112 was insured by the Queen Insurance Co.

At 3.30 a.m. on Saturday the Sinza Police gave the alarm for a fire in the Ping how Road. The outbreak started in a go down stored with cotton and spread to a private residence adjoining. The Mih-ho-loongs arrived on the scene first but were passed by the Deluges, who took the nearest hydrant and got the first stream on. The Deluges put on two streams, and the Mih-ho-loongs one; the other Companies

were not required. The Deluge Co. were taken off at 5 a.m. The contents of the godown were insured for £15,250, but the private house was not insured.

At midnight on Saturday the alarm was given for a fire in a small alleyway off Peking Road. The outbreak was caused by a lamp exploding and was confined to a small outhouse. Shortly after the arrival of the Brigade a Chinaman jumped from the first floor window of an adjoining house, injuring his head rather badly. He was in no danger but seemed to have got panic-stricken when he saw the flames behind him.

Shortly before 7.45 p.m. on Sunday a fire broke out in a native drug store, 72, Fokien Road. The store was next door to a native theatre from which there was a regular stampede. So great was the rush to get out that benches and tables were broken, and five Chinese had to be taken to the Shantung Road Hospital, suffering from more or less severe injuries. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the drug store the flames spread with rapidity and the glare and sparks could be seen from a long way off. The Deluge got the first stream on and were quickly followed by the Mih-ho-loongs. The flames were attacked from all sides and streams were also playing from the adjacent roofs. In half an hour all danger of the flames spreading had been overcome and within an hour the outbreak was well under control. The adjoining houses on each side were damaged by fire and water while the drug store was absolutely gutted. The latter is believed to be insured with no less than three Companies.

ABOUT 7 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out just beyond the Settlement limits in Hongkwai, nearly opposite the gas works. Although no alarm was sounded, the Deluge and Mih-ho-long Companies turned out, but nothing could be done as the fire was too far away from the hydrants. It was not extinguished until about 200 huts had been destroyed.

THE NAVY LEAGUE RECREATION FUND.

	TL.	\$
Previously acknowledged	8,955	50
Received to the 15th December:—		
A. S. Bremner, Esq.	25	
Messrs. Davies and Thomas.	25	
Noel, Murray & Co.	100	
Welch, Lewis & Co.	50	
"Vigilante"	200	
Messrs. Liddell Bros.		
& Co.	150	
Chartered Bank of India and		
Australia and China	250	
Messrs. Stokes & Platt	250	
J. O. P. Blund, Esq.	10	
W. J. Gresson, Esq.	100	
Messrs. Algar & Beesley	50	
Browett & Ellis	50	
Mr. A. Macgregor	25	
TLs.:	10,030	8400

16th December.

SATURDAY'S MANŒUVRES.

The S. V. C. turned out in good number on Saturday afternoon for a sham fight. A Co. assembled at the Loong-fu ridge at 12.15 and marched thence to the St. George's Hotel, where the officers provided a most enjoyable tiffin consisting of many of the famous pork-pies for which this hostelry is noted. After tea, the men proceeded to Siewai, and the following march was delivered by the Company bugler who played with great gusto after

his pork-pie repast. At Siewai the Artillery and Customs Co. were in waiting with the wagons which were to represent the convoy. At 2.45 the conveying force started for Shanghai, and after following the French Siewai Road for about half a mile turned off into the Route Pichon. The convoy kept to the road while the infantry extended to the right and left of it. Hardly had the whole force got into the Route Pichon before the cyclist scouts brought back news that the Light Horse with B. Co. were coming down on the left flank. The Artillery were at once put into position, three guns being moved behind graves on the left and right while the fourth was taken further down where the road branched in to two, and a small house at the junction gave excellent cover to the gun. A few minutes later the Light Horse came down in a solid body on the left and went straight at the gun. They were half surrounded by the convoy's skirmishers who kept up a hot fire, while the gun, which had been firing at an advance guard of the Germans and Japanese on the right was swung round to meet the mounted troops. The battle then waxed fast and furious. On the right the Japanese and Germans made a determined attack, and the Light Horse and B. Co. vigorously attacked the left, the former then making an onslaught on the gun, which they claimed they had captured. They could not remain where they were for long, however, as the infantry were giving them a warm time on their right. About half an hour after the first shot was fired the "cease fire" was sounded. The result of the battle was not announced but it was understood that the conveying force, although it failed to reach the Settlements, succeeded in beating off the red force.

Attackers and defenders then formed up on the Route des Sœurs and headed by the Town Band marched past the Commandant. After the march past the whole force proceeded to the Race Club where the men were dismissed. The day had been a thoroughly instructive one, and if the volunteers would turn out in such good numbers on every field-day, Major Watson would have every reason to be proud of his Corps.

THE HANKOW PLOT OF 1900.

It is announced in this issue that the trial of Lung Chih-tse for alleged complicity in the Hankow plot of 1900 opened on Tuesday before the special Mixed court tribunal, which has tried the "Supao" prisoners. The circumstances of the plot were fully set out in the letters of our up-river correspondents published at the time, but it will be of interest to recall them briefly. In the summer of 1900 the whole of China was, of course, convulsed by the Boxer uprising in the north. In the Yangtze valley order was happily preserved, but a feeling of anxiety and unrest was, under the circumstances, inevitable. During August Hankow was persistently placarded with announcements of a Boxer rising to take place on the 28th, and although they were consistently pulled down by the authorities, considerable alarm was occasioned. On the 28th the inhabitants of the Settlement woke up to find lying in actual progress. It was not, however, the principal Boxer rising that had happened, but the disturbances occurred in connection with the arrest of a number of men who called themselves the Hankow branch of the China Independence Association. From a placard which these people had raved for issue it appeared that their idea was that the trouble in China was due to governmental mismanagement. They therefore desired to restore the Emperor to real power, "to agree with the allied Powers

to put down the fanatical and insane movement and to bring the anti-foreign and wicked usurpers of the government to punishment. They also promised to protect Christians and foreigners. As a preliminary to the carrying out of this programme they proposed to fire the three cities of Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang and possess themselves of the reins of authority. The plot was hatched in an unusually open manner, and when it was discovered and frustrated by the local officials, considerable stores of flags, trumpets, and uniforms, a few old muzzle-loading firearms, two gro-s of policemen's whistles and a bundle of manifestoes were discovered. The members of the As-ociations were, many of them, old pupils of H. E. Chang Chih-tung, and had been educated abroad at his expense. They had, however, overrun their patron and when their foolishness was discovered, twenty-eight were executed. Others escaped and it is alleged that Lung Chih-tse was one of these.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. :—
The Long Night. By Stanley Weyman, Longmans' Colonial Library. In paper, 8vo., 379 pp. London, 1903.

The Odd-Job Man. By Oliver Onions Murray's Imperial Library. In paper, 8vo., 367 pp. London, 1903.

From the Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy :—

The Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, December 1903. With the usual forecast of wind and weather for the present month, etc.

From the Association :—

The Journal of the American Asiatic Association, November 1903. New York, 78 Beekman Street.

CALENDARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From Messrs. Racine, Ackermann & Co., the agents, a very artistic hanging paper-holder with calendar, and some delicate little watch-pocket calendars, issued by L'Urbaine Fire Insurance Co., whose security is guaranteed by the sum of £3,500,000 sterling.

From Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co., the agents, a calendar, pocket diary and blotting-book, issued by the well-known Royal Insurance Co.

From M. A. Chazalon, successor to L. Gaillard jr., a very handsome date-block, with a newly life-size portrait of Ophelia with peacock's feathers in her distracted hair.

From Messrs. Dunning & Co., specimens of their small tear-off calendars with one month on a slip. We can only repeat what we have said annually for about a quarter of a century, that no more useful date recorders reach us than these.

"BY COMMAND!"

It is with some diffidence that we undertake to notice the box of Christmas cards, books, calendars, etc., sent us annually by Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., for it is so difficult to find fresh superlatives with which to describe these admirable productions, and while each year's harvest shows an advance on its predecessors, there is yet a family likeness. The incessant originality, variety, and beauty of these indispensable concomitants of the waning year are little short of marvellous; they evince as ever the persistence at Raphael House of unlimited taste and skill. liber-

ality and technical perfection; and the result is that everybody who sends and everybody who receives these tokens of love and thought finds on them the miniature easel which is the trademark of Raphael Tuck and Sons. As to the variety of these productions, it is enough to say that it demands a volume of 282 pages to catalogue them; a volume which with its many illustrations is a treasure in itself. As to their originality, which is a more difficult quality to maintain, it is enough to say that this season has produced no less than 1,600 new sets, of which 1,000 are in colours, 401 in black and white and monochrome, and 200 are exquisitely painted flowers formed of satin and velvet, raised over a surface of transparent celluloid. None of these, however, are so attractive as those in black and white and monochrome. But to dwell on the beauty of these cards and of the calendars, gift books and toy books, postcards and humorous cards, and other art novelties, unnecessary. Raphael Tuck and Sons is may well take as their motto—"What region in the world is not full of our work!"

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION IN SHANSI.

Within the past three years there has been a decided change in the educational régime of Shansi province. About the time the Court returned to Peking from Hsian a series of Edicts were issued commanding a reorganisation of the educational system of the Empire. A Minister of Education was appointed in Peking, a central and Imperial University was to be reorganised in the capital, a Government University was to be established in every province, and Agricultural, Commercial, Medical, Mining, and other Colleges were to be opened at suitable centres. To assist in carrying out these extensive reforms educational specialists were engaged from Japan. Under their guidance the Minister of Education drew up an elaborate and detailed scheme for national education, embodying graded course of studies for Elementary, Middle, Advanced, and Normal Schools, Special Courses for Universities and Technical Colleges. That extensive programme received the Imperial sanction and was forthwith printed and circulated as a "Yellow Book" to all the higher officers of the Empire. As a result partly of that scheme, and partly because bound by an agreement with Dr. Richard to establish a University, the Provincial Government of Shansi made an earlier start and a further advance in educational reform than any other province—Chihli excepted. In June, 1902 an Imperial University was opened. It consists of three departments. (1) A Chinese department for the prosecution of purely Chinese studies with 200 students. (2) A Western department for exclusively Western subjects. In this department there are 200 students, 6 foreign professors, and 8 Chinese teachers. Instruction is at present being given in the following :—(a) Mathematics, (b) English, (c) Geography, (d) Biology, (e) Chemistry, (f) History, (g) Physics, (h) Physiology, (i) Drawing, (g) Gymnastics. Only the Chinese language is used. (3) A preparatory department where there are 100 students waiting to enter one of the other two departments.

In the Provincial Capital there is an Educational Bureau controlling the new education of the whole province, which at present consists of the following :—

81 Elementary Schools established in

as many district cities. The course is for three years and the subjects are :—Confucian Morals, Confucian Classics, Chinese Composition and Characters, Chinese History, Geography, Arithmetic, Gymnastics. One of the Chinese subjects may be displaced by either Commerce or Agriculture at the discretion of the magistrate.

8 Middle Schools established in as many prefectural cities. The course is planned for four years and the subjects are :—Confucian Morals, Confucian Classics, Chinese Composition, Mathematics, History, Geography, Foreign Languages (English and either French or Japanese), Drawing, General Science, Physics, Chemistry and Gymnastics. So far no High School has been established, nor any Normal College opened.

In the Capital (Taiyuanfu) there are the following special Colleges :—

1.—An Agricultural College with 100 students under the tuition of two Japanese professors, one for Agriculture and another for Forestry.

2.—A Manchu College for Manchus only.

3.—A College for Expectant Officials who are supposed to study law and Government and be examined once a month. Promotion to depend on the result of examinations.

4.—A Military College with 120 students and eight teachers: one for English, one for German, three for Chinese, and two for drill.

5.—A Police Training Institute with two Japanese instructors.

Although the present Educational Programme is utterly inadequate for the needs of 8 millions of people it is nevertheless a decided advance on the former purely Chinese education. Actual drill and language study are a great advance on hurling the discs or shooting arrows, and mathematics and science are greatly superior to the fossilised curriculum of the ordinary schools.

ACROSS CHINA FROM TACHIENTU TO SHANGHAI.

(FROM OUR KIATING CORRESPONDENT.)

24th November.

It is from two thousand three hundred to five hundred English miles from Tachientu on the Tibetan border to Shanghai by the Yangtze River. The road for eight days winds in and out among mountain ranges and over high passes to Yachou. The numerous narrow valleys are well supplied with water. Wherever there is a narrow strip of land on the banks of the streams it is well cultivated and very productive. Corn and buckwheat are grown. Rice is very scarce and so expensive that only a small proportion of the people can afford to eat it.

Poverty abounds, with the result that the population live in the poorest kinds of huts and dress in dirt and rags. They eat cakes made of cornmeal or buckwheat flour mixed with water and cooked in hot ashes. Most of the best houses have mud walls with square openings for windows. The roofs are made of thin split spruce boards laid on top of each other and held in place by stones, which are laid on top of the boards in rows from six to eight inches apart. All along the way, from five to twenty-li apart, are small towns and villages, where the traveller can find shelter for the night for himself and his ponies and coolies.

There are two passes, one four days from Tachientu, about seven thousand feet high, and another, the sixth day, about nine thousand feet above sea level. The people have a strange superstition about the higher one of the two. They believe that if the traveller calls out in a loud voice while at the summit, something dreadful is sure to happen before the bottom is reached on the other side. In support of the superstition a commonly be-

lieved story is told at the expense of the great Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

Some years ago when Chang Chih-tung was Imperial Examiner for Szechuan, he travelled over this high pass. At the summit he rashly defied the gods by calling out in a loud voice, with the result that a great storm of hailstones immediately swept over the pass and smashed his sedan chair to splinters. The inference, according to the Chinaman's method of reasoning is, if a great man like Mr. Chang was punished for his rashness, what would happen to an ordinary man, if he presumed to disregard the law of the gods?

Six li from Tachienlu the Tung valley is reached. The Tung River, from which the valley takes its name, at this point is still a stream of considerable size, although it is over seven hundred li from its mouth, where the Ya River is joined near Kiating. It is not navigable, however, except for short distances between its many rapids. The only means of transportation from Yachou to Tachienlu is by using coolies, who carry everything on their backs, instead of using carrying poles.

A railroad through the borderland from Yachou to Tachienlu would find an enormous amount of traffic to carry on between the two places. The formation of the soil and rock is such that it would be difficult to lay a foundation for a railroad that would be permanent. The rockbed for almost the entire distance is of a red chalky sandstone character and crumbles upon being exposed to the atmosphere.

From Yachou to Kiating, four stages overland, the trip is made by water in two days on bamboo rafts. Yachou gains a great deal of its importance from being located on the great road between Peking and Lhasa.

The trade between Kiating and Yachou is good. From Yachou come Tibetan wool, skins, and antlers. Lumber, both soft and hard, and copper in large quantities, also add greatly to the volume of trade. From Kiating all kinds of Cantonese and Japanese goods as well as local products, salt, wine, and sugar are shipped to Yachou.

The chief products of the region of which the city of Kiating is the trade centre are salt, silk, white wax, paper, coal, lumber, and various kinds of herbs used for medicine. Kiating is noted for being a strong centre of Buddhism. Not less than forty Buddhist temples are kept up in and about the city. The people are conservative, so that things modern are not readily adopted. One English gunboat comes up the river during the high water season and spends a month or six weeks anchored near the city. The city is built on a point of land that runs out to a point between the two rivers, Ya and Min, at the confluence. The land rises as it recedes from the banks of the rivers, so that part of the city occupies quite an elevated position. The missions located in the city have their dwellings in the elevated part, from which point the prospect over the rivers and broken country is magnificent. Travellers say that Kiating is the prettiest Chinese city they have seen.

Suifu, about three hundred li from Kiating, is the next centre of any great commercial importance. It is located at the junction of the Min with the Yangtze River. The Yangtze is navigable only for a short distance beyond Suifu. The overland trade from Yunnan province finds an outlet here. This trade gives the city its chief commercial importance. The Roman Catholics are very strong in the Suifu region and are the cause of not a little trouble among the native Christians of the Protestant faith.

The French Fathers, hoping that Suifu was to become an open port by the provisions of the new English treaty, have acquired a great deal of real estate in and about the city, doubtless, with an eye to business, hoping that with the opening of the city as a treaty port, there would be an advance in the price of land. They also built a large hospital, with the expectation that the French Government would appoint a doctor to take charge of it when the city became an open port. A French post office was also opened and carried on by the Fathers. A college was also opened, in which the French language is taught. These and many other things not mentioned all go to point out the fact of the importance of Suifu as a com-

mercial and possibly a political centre. According to statements that have been made on the subject, mail sent by Suifu and Yunnanfu will reach France some days quicker than by any other route. No point in the west would serve so well for a connecting link between the west and the Southern Chinese possessions of the French as Suifu.

About six hundred li below Suifu, Chungking is reached. At present Chungking is the city of greatest importance in Szechuan. At this point centre the great commercial interests of the province. Three Consulates are kept in a flourishing condition, the English and French vieing with each other for commercial supremacy. One French and three English gunboats adorn the harbour. It is reported that the Japanese are about to send a gunboat to Chungking also. The Chungking Trading Company have long since been well established in the port. French merchants are also well represented, having also sub-centres in other cities, even as far inland as Tachienlu, where a thriving business is done through an adherent to the Roman Catholic Church there.

The Chinese Imperial Customs are also fully represented. There is no lack of vigilance on the part of this institution. Not even the smallest boat or package can slip through the meshes of its righteous net. There is no respect of persons or callings or things when brought into its presence. All meet on a common level. Chinese officials are not bad at cleaning out the platter, but the Imperial Customs can beat that. They can look after the contents of the platter all right and besides that with the greatest apparent ease take a good slice out of the dish at the same time. It must be quite a puzzle to an interior boat-owner to find that when he crosses a certain line at Chungking or Ichang he is obliged to pay certain foreigners about half of the value of his boat, because it is his boat. He is told that it is for his own good that he does it, but how paying somebody he has never seen for his own boat is for his own good, is what puzzles him. It puzzles others too.

When a railroad is opened from Hankow to Chêngtu, Chungking will have to keep its sails trimmed to hold its own with the capital. Now it flourishes because of its natural advantages by being located on a great waterway that connects with the outside world. Give Chêngtu the same advantages, which a railroad from Hankow would do, and the situation would be entirely different.

From Chungking to Ichang it is about eighteen hundred li, according to Chinese reckoning. There are very few cities of great importance between the two points. The river is full of whirlpools and in many places is very dangerous on account of big rapids. The trade between the two places is great, as the trade from Tibet, Yunnan, and Szechuan follows this natural water-course towards the coast.

At Ichang the mode of transportation changes entirely. Merchandise brought down to Ichang in great cargo boats is transhipped into steamers which carry it to the coast. Each steamship company has offices and storehouses in Ichang, where merchandise in great quantities can be stowed away to await transhipment.

The trade inland from Ichang is good. Large quantities of foreign merchandise are annually carried inland by native junks, many of them chartered or owned by foreign companies.

The missionary travel beyond Ichang, to and from the interior, is beginning to form a large part of the transportation business. They usually travel in Chinese houseboats, which, about ten years ago, only cost from eighty to one hundred taels of silver from Ichang to Chungking, Suifu, Kiating or Chêngtu. Now the same boats cost from two hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty to the same places.

There has been much talk about running passenger steamers to Chungking, during the last few years. Unfortunately the second steamer of this kind was one that did not steer straight. The natural result was that the steamer ran against a big rock over at one side which tore a big hole in her bottom, and she sank to the bottom of the river. The water at the scene of the disaster was deep enough for the steamer

to sink end first, out of sight several tens of feet. The strange thing about it is, that this unfortunate occurrence has scared everybody else from trying to navigate the Upper Yangtze river.

There is a little talk now that the Japanese are going to try it. It is to be hoped that they will try it and succeed too.

If the Japanese can do what China can't do, let them do it and get the glory that will be theirs if they do it well. The opportunity is waiting for somebody. The river is there with an ample volume of water. What is needed is money, courage, and, if a new word is allowable, stickability. Nothing will be done without running great risks and meeting some losses, but for the successful there is a grand reward.

From Ichang to Shanghai there is little of interest that is not familiar to all. Hankow, which is about four hundred miles from Ichang and six hundred miles from Shanghai, has been called by some great writer-traveller the "Chicago of the East." With a railroad from Peking; another from Canton; another from Shanghai; another from Yunnan and another from Chêngtu in addition to the great waterways confluent here, Hankow will become a commercial centre not unequal to the greatest in the world.

Once in Shanghai the traveller breathes a sigh of relief. The "model Anglo-Saxon Community of the East" is reached. Wild Tibetan tribes and gaping Chinese crowds are left far behind. Away back there, the sunny skies; the "eternal snows;" the crystal streams; the sons of nature with their wandering flocks and herds; the tents upon a thousand hills; all their own tale of beauty and freedom tell.

ON THE ABUSE OF TITLES.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

Although Shakespeare has told us that no value is to be attached to a mere name, "that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" and although a later poet has in never to be forgotten words vindicated the right of every man to live and do his duty whatever his rank in life may be, it is nevertheless true that we all of us at heart respect and admire a title: we all covet some mark, however small, whereby we may be distinguished from our fellow-men.

If the Englishman is justly accused of loving a lord, and is prone, especially in these later days, to encumber the names of his great men with half the letters of the alphabet, he may yet retort that the German, and the Frenchman, and above all his cousin the American, stand convicted of an equally remarkable, and in the latter case, less justifiable, love of titles.

In any German social gathering, the ear is constantly assailed with such cumbrous epithets as *Geheimerath*, *Rechtsanwalt*, *Bergassessor*, and *Generalkonsul*; nay, with that chivalrous feeling which has ever distinguished the fair-haired Teutons they delight in bestowing titles on their womenfolk, so that one may, if fortune favours, be permitted to kiss the hand of *Die Frau Oberbürgermeister Schultz* and haply take tea with *Die Frau Fabrikbesitzer Meyer*!

In France where the people are by nature Royalist and by profession Republican, the title *Monsieur* is accorded to even the lowest in the social scale, so that you shall request *Mr. the Porter* to carry your luggage, and *Mr. the Coachman* to drive your cab, not forgetting *Mr. the Policeman* who will be pleased to direct you in the right way. We may remark in passing, that one of the many sins of omission which have assisted in earning for our countrymen on the continent the title of the rudest people in Europe, is the failure to bestow this word '*Monsieur*' at its proper time and place.

In the United States of America, that land of freedom where all men (except of course, those who happen to be born black) are equal, it is hardly necessary to remark that titles are universal and de rigueur. He who

is not a Senator, a Judge, a Colonel, or an Honourable, must of necessity be a President, a Manager or a Collector—the last word which, in the light of recent events in the Philippines, “surprises by himself” duties of no inconsiderable magnitude.

This slight introduction leads up to both the subject and object of the present article which are to draw attention to the indiscriminate and improper use of the title His Excellency as applied to Chinese officials and others in the columns of the Public Press in China, and to protest against this mis-handling of an ancient and honourable title.

We constantly read in the daily papers, especially in those columns devoted to the epistles of our missionary friends, of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, the departure of His Excellency the Judge, the lamentable indisposition of His Excellency the Treasurer's mother-in-law, or the energy displayed by H.E. the Taotai. We have even seen a District Magistrate referred to as H.E. the Magistrate! The Chinese themselves are quite willing to adopt the title thus gratuitously bestowed on them, and in the badly written, mis-spelled and strangely worded letters which the yamen scribes of progressive officials frequently address on their behalf to their foreign colleagues, the title H.E., as applied to themselves, looms large.

Now if the term is used as a translation of the Chinese title Tajen, great man, borne by all officials in China of, and above, the rank of Prefect, it is obviously wrongly applied: it can hardly be contended that all the prefects in China should be addressed as Excellency. Moreover by Treaty, a Consul ranks with a Taotai: so, by courtesy does a Commissioner of Customs. When, as we have often read in this paper, H.E. the Taotai is reported as visiting the foreign Consuls, you should logically write Their Excellencies the Foreign Consuls! We deny that to speak of, say, the popular Consul for Mexico, as H.E. the Consul, would be a reductio ad absurdum!

It is true that Americans in China use the title “Honourable” to distinguish their representatives from those of other nations and we have heard that the higher title is not infrequently used by grateful citizens. We do not think, however, that the general body of foreign Consuls in China lay any claim to or desire the appellation.

We may be permitted to remark in this connection on the appearance in a Hongkong paper the other day, at the head of a list of directors of an Anglo-Chinese company, of the Honourable the Vice-Consul of the United States. It is doubtful whether the title is in this case strictly warranted even by American etiquette, although its use is perhaps excusable in a colony where honourable men are so very common. We have often wondered why, say the Harbour Master of a British Colony should be distinguished as Honourable, while the British Representative at a neighbouring Court is, or was, plain Minister, and the Commander of a first-class battleship is only a Captain!

It is true that the title is apparently accorded to the office and not the individual, so that in Hongkong, where the majority of officials are usually performing any duties but their own, the distinction is of a short-lived and evanescent description. Thus it may happen that a gentleman, of irreproachable character and marked ability, may retire to rest one evening as an honourable and wake up next morning to find himself through no fault of his own bereft of his honours owing to the arrival of the mail bearing the incumbent of his post. Sic transit gloria mundi!

To return to His Excellency. If the term is used as an English title, we would point out, subject to correction, that only two personages in China are entitled to the prefix: that is to say, the Governor of Hongkong and the Admiral commanding the British Fleet. By courtesy it is commonly accorded to the British Minister in Peking, together with his foreign colleagues.

We venture to submit as a practical suggestion that the title of Excellency should be given to all those Chinese officials, such as Members of Boards, Governors-General

and Governors of provinces, who are entitled to speak of themselves as Ta Ch'en, i.e. Minister of State: and that the term should also be applied to the Ministers of the Treaty Powers accredited to China, and to all Admirals on the China Station. But to none other.

The day will perhaps come—Mr. Stead and his friends seem to think it has come—when the English language will be driven from its position of proud pre-eminence, and be forced to make way for such orthographical prodigies as Volapuk and Esperanto. But in the meantime we would implore all those who, perhaps unwillingly, are obliged to use it, to endeavour, so far as in them lies, to read and write the language correctly: and in particular to confine their disposal of such an honourable title as His Excellency to those to whom it is most justly due, and not scatter it promiscuously in the path of red button mandarins, however admirable and progressive they may be.

UNREST IN THE FAR EAST.

FROM THE “MORNING POST.”

THE ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

ORIGIN OF WAR SCARES.

WRITTEN BY STAFFORD RANSOME.

The British public has never taken the trouble to follow in any but a spasmodic manner the subject usually spoken of as “Affairs in the Far East.” Even the besieging of the Legations in Peking, though it aroused an acute interest for the moment, quickly fizzled out as a tonic as soon as the lives of our fellow-countrymen were known to be out of jeopardy. After all, it is natural for this to be the case. For other and apparently more important matters nearer home absorb, as a rule, the attention of the people of Great Britain. During the last few years the war in South Africa and its settlement, our various little campaigns elsewhere, with such side dishes as Australian Federation, the Venezuela fiasco, the Macedonian troubles, and now the great fiscal fight, have managed among them to cast into the shade the Far Eastern question. It is because we do not follow this problem that we are liable to misunderstand completely the significance of the various war scares periodically sprung on us by enterprising correspondents in the Far East. It is for this reason that we are apt to treat seriously rumours which, if not always totally devoid of foundation, are often of no importance whatever as an indication that one or other or both of the parties concerned contemplate battle.

Japan Educating China.

Of late the scares have had to do usually with Russia and Japan. It has only been necessary for some correspondent to cable over the fact that Russia has occupied a particular point in Manchuria of which she had previously taken possession and had never vacated, or that Japan has landed troops at a spot in Corea where by treaty she had a perfect right to do so, for certain journals to jump to the conclusion that war is imminent between the two countries. This opinion has been fostered by a popular fallacy that Japan is, and has been, “spoiling for a fight.” This is not, and never has been, the case, and there is not, and never has been, the least indication of Japan's inclination to rush headlong into war with Russia or any other Power. It has been palpable to all who have studied affairs in the Far East that, whatever the various Western Powers have said on the subject of Russian aggression in Manchuria, they neither individually nor collectively intended to check that aggression by going to war. Great Britain has said often enough to Russia: “So far shalt thou come and no farther,” and Russia has paid as much attention to the declaration as did the sea to Canute. The only interest that Great Britain has in ousting Russia from Manchuria is to minimise Russian influence in Peking. We have no trade interests to safeguard in Manchuria, for we have no trade worth

naming with that country. For this reason we do not stand to lose anything when it becomes Russian territory in name as well as in practice. Japan can and is fast undermining Russian influence in Peking. Japanese ascendancy is bound to increase in the Chinese capital, for the Japanese are the only people whose statesmen understand China, and who can get on the inside of things Chinese. There has recently been much conjecture as to whether or not there exists an understanding between the Chinese and Japanese for concerted action against Russia. There need be no conjecture on that point. In the many long talks I had with the late Li Hung-chang as far back as 1896, and with the late Sir Chichen Lofenglu, who was then his secretary, though those two astute Chinamen always professed a certain amount of contempt for Japan, they made it clear to me that they looked forward to the day when China and Japan would join hands for the purpose of managing the affairs of Eastern Asia. Japanese statesmen have told me over and over again that, as soon as China is advanced enough to become a practical working partner such an arrangement will come about. China has not yet reached that stage, but things have progressed surely, if not rapidly, of late years, and the Japanese are gradually educating the Chinese up to the necessary standard.

The Attitude of Russia.

Meanwhile Japan has no intention whatever of fighting Russia single-handed on account of Manchuria, and, as she cannot look for assistance to her ally, Great Britain, it is safe to predict that, whatever Russia may do in the way of taking over territory or massing troops in Manchuria, Japan will not do more than enter a protest. A deal of capital has been made by alarmists out of the statement that Russia has something like a hundred thousand troops in and near Manchuria, and it is treated as if this were something new or extraordinary. As a matter of fact, for years past Russia has had more than a hundred thousand troops in the immediate neighbourhood of Manchuria. These have gradually come more and more into evidence as Russia has carried out her policy of aggression in that territory. At the time of the allied occupation of North China this number was greatly increased, and it must be remembered that when the troops of the other allies were withdrawn to their respective countries, Russia never withdrew hers far beyond the Great Wall which encircles the “eighteen provinces” of China proper. Except in the event of an actual attack on Japanese territory, there is only one cause for which Japan would fight Russia single-handed, and for that she would be prepared to fight her to-morrow. That is Corea. Such a war would not be entered on lightly by the Japanese. It would not be any foolhardy, vain-glorious enterprise as some would have us suppose. She would have two vital reasons for taking the step. The first is that in Corea Japan has important and ever-increasing industrial and commercial interests to protect, and she has a large community of her own people established there as traders. The second reason is, that if Russia were to hold Corea Japan would have cause to fear that she herself would eventually become Russian. I am not dealing here with the chances that Japan would have in such a fight, but with the chances of such a fight taking place. In any case it is not likely to come about at present. Russia has not yet absorbed and properly digested Manchuria, and until she has done so it is not to be supposed that she will complicate matters for herself by creating a situation which would undoubtedly jeopardise her position in Manchuria. Then, again, it is to be presumed that were Russia to take steps to annex Corea, certain of the Western Powers would enter a very weighty protest against such a course. Such an incident may well come about some day, but it will not be yet. Nor can it be sprung on the world suddenly, for Japan has so intimate a knowledge of Russian methods and moves in North-Eastern Asia that there could be no such thing as an unforeseen annexation of Corea by Russia.

In a Russian Prison.

Of the extraordinary vigilance and capability of the Japanese in this respect but little is understood in Great Britain.

There is not a Russian warship that touches in Japan of which the Japanese do not know every detail as to armament, equipment, capacity, and arrangement. Japanese naval officers and others, following the example of the Marquis Ito, who first gained his experience of the outer world as a cabin boy on a British ship, have taken all sorts of menial employment on Russian war vessels, even carrying coals when necessary. All through China, Manchuria, and Eastern Russia hundreds of Japanese, with pigtailed and the conventional garb of the Chinese, are studying the country and reporting to their Government. Some of these are actual traders, and have adopted the Chinese costume for that purpose. But every Japanese, whether paid by his Government or not, is an item in this wonderful scheme of espionage. Some of the Japanese, quite undistinguishable from the Chinamen in the eyes of a European, are masquerading as Chinese servants and artisans to the Russian military authorities. The first time that this elaborate system was brought to my notice was when, in conversation with a Japanese gentleman in Tokio, he remarked to me that Japan was far ahead of Russia in the matter of prisons.

"What do you know of Russian prisons?" I asked. "I was put in prison in Vladivostok," he replied simply.

"What for?" I asked. "I was only drawing some plans of the fortifications," he said in rather an aggrieved voice.

"Well," I remarked, "it was rather natural that the authorities should imprison you for that." "But I was doing it for my own amusement," he explained.

"I suppose you would have sent the plans to your Government if the police hadn't caught you?" I ventured to suggest.

"Oh, yes!" he answered, "and I did send most of them, for I had done nearly all I wanted before they took me, and my friend, when he heard that I was in prison, posted them to Japan."

He was, he told me, in gaol only for a month, as the pictures found on him were not considered important. Though desperately uncomfortable, he said he was not badly treated, and he seemed to regard his imprisonment as affording him an interesting insight into Russian methods.

The "War Party" in Japan.

A great deal has been said in the papers of the world—by those who would have us believe that Japan is aggressive in her policy—about a so-called "War Party." I know of no such party in the ordinary sense of the word. There are political firebrands in Japan as elsewhere, but the country is under

the complete and effectual control of level-headed statesmen, whose opinions, though divergent on many subjects, are in complete accord on all big national questions such as war. There is, it is true, an extraordinary and competent organisation which may be described as a National League. Its leaders are the highest people in the land, and it is an absolutely non-party concern. It has for its object the systematic studying of international politics, more particularly those of Russia and China, and is in effect a most effective unofficial Intelligence Department. Besides acquiring an intimate knowledge of Russian methods it disseminates that knowledge throughout Japan. It is possible that the deep and intelligent interest taken by the whole nation in this particular subject has been mistaken for a thirst for war.

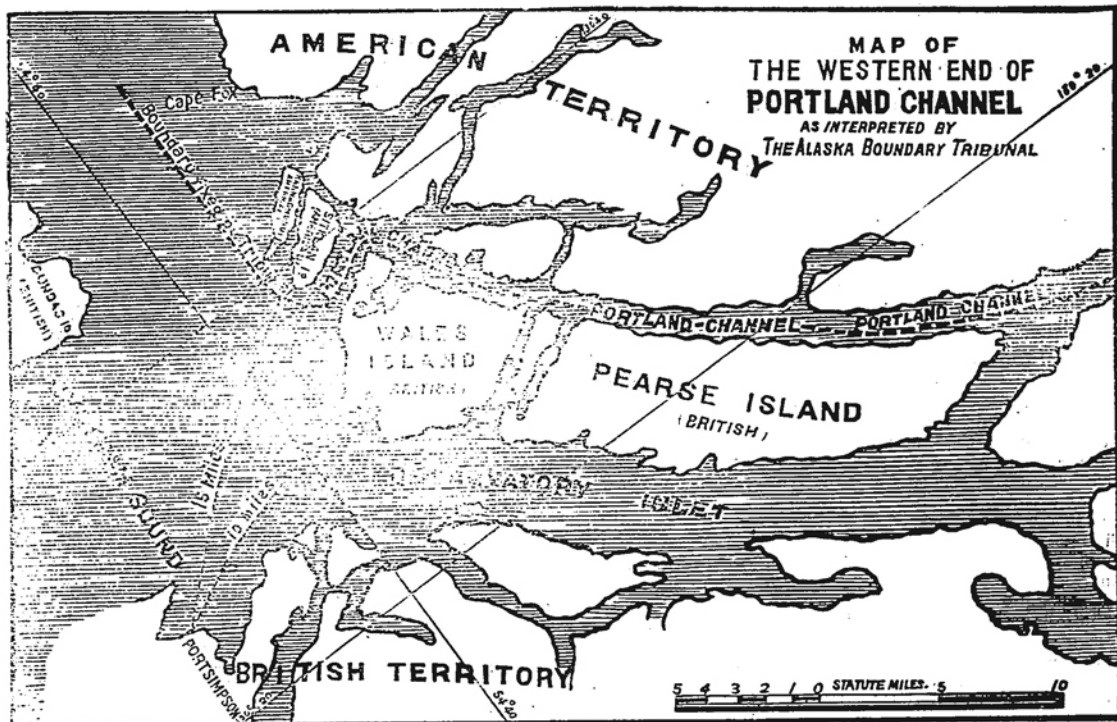
War Scares.

Of the origin of these Far Eastern war scares I have seen a great deal. In Peking after the siege, when the telegrams from that place were tapped and amplified at Chefoo and Shanghai by men who had never been near the scene of operations, and where Chinese traders would disseminate the wildest of rumours to the guileless journalist for a few dollars, sensational "copy" was bound to result. A characteristic illustration of the bogus war scare happened when the so-called "Tientsin incident" took place towards the close of the occupation of North China by the allied forces. It will be remembered that there was a question between Russia and Great Britain as to the ownership of certain railway property at that place, and for some days Cossack and Indian sentries stood facing each other a few feet apart. In certain papers, even of good repute at home, it was maintained that war was imminent between the two countries. There never was the least possibility of such an event, but on the strength of these rumours the paper I was then connected with cabled out to me for more news, on the assumption that I was not attaching sufficient importance to the matter. The next day I met one of the men who happened to be responsible for some of these sensational versions that were appearing in the home Press. "Why in the world do you cable all that nonsense?" I asked him. "My dear chap," he said, "the British public is already beginning to get tired of China, and if I don't keep things going I shall lose my job." This sort of thing is accountable for many of the bogus war scares and other sensational news items from the Far East. Was the recent alleged dynamite scare at the British Legation in Peking a case in point?

PORTLAND CHANNEL AND SITKLAN ISLAND.

We take from the "Times" the accompanying map and description of the territory in dispute on the Alaskan-Canadian frontier:

The accompanying map shows the manner in which the Alaska Boundary Tribunal dealt with the second question submitted to them, that relating to the identification of Portland Channel. They have decided that the channel passes to the north of Pearce and Wales Islands and thence between Wales Island and Sitklan Island to the Pacific. The result of their decision is that Wales and Pearce Islands fall to Great Britain, and Sitklan and Kannaghunut Islands to the United States. The two latter islands have together an area of some eight square miles only, and are in themselves of no importance whatever. It has been suggested, however, that they hold the command of Port Simpson, which is the proposed terminus of the new trans-continental railway, and will be found at the left-hand bottom corner of the map. A glance at the map will show that this is not the case. Sitklan Island is distant some 15 miles from the port, whereas Wales Island extends some five miles nearer to it and, being situated on the flank of a line drawn from Port Simpson to Sitklan, would effectually neutralise any strategic importance which the latter island would possess. As regards vessels sailing from Port Simpson in the direction of Asia, which would pass north of Dundas Island, this island, which is British, commands the passage, and the two islands awarded to the United States confer on them no advantage which they did not have already by their possession of Cape Fox. The channel north of the two islands which is commanded by them and by the United States possessions in the mainland on the other side of the channel has no commercial importance; all traffic passes along the broader channel to the south of Wales Island.



THE MERCANTILE FLEET OF JAPAN.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

A number of statistics relative to the development of the Japanese merchant marine have appeared in the Tokio Keizai. It was in 1870 or thereabouts, the journal recalls, that the Japanese began to turn their attention to the carrying trade, in the modern sense of the term, but its growth was slow until the Chinese War of 1894-5. The following table gives the figures for the eleven years from 1892 to 1902 inclusive:—

Year.	Tons.
1892	214,000
1893	325,000
1894	320,000
1895	386,000
1896	417,000
1897	486,000
1898	648,000
1899	786,000
1900	863,000
1901	917,000
1902	934,000

From the comparative statistics published in the journal, it is seen that, while in 1892 the Japanese mercantile fleet was the thirteenth in the world in point of tonnage, it had risen by 1901 to the eighth position, and it is interesting to note that it is rapidly coming up to the same relative status as that occupied by the Japanese Navy, the position of which is the seventh among the navies of the world. In the same journal there is an interesting article by Captain Hirayama, I.J.N., Director of the Nautical College, in which the writer discusses the relative positions of foreigners and Japanese in the Japanese merchant service. Captain Hirayama expresses the opinion that it is of great importance to Japan that her mercantile marine should be under the command of her own officers. That this truth was early appreciated by Japan was shown by the strenuous efforts made by her to procure a supply of well-educated officers. The growth of the merchant service, however, has been so rapid that the supply of well-trained officers has not kept pace with the demand. According to statistics obtained by Captain Hirayama from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and carefully digested by him, the total numbers of officers on that company's European, Australian, American, Bombay, and Shanghai liners was 293, of whom 184 were Japanese and 109 foreigners. On closer examination of the statistics it is found that the higher ranks of the service are almost monopolised by foreign officers, as is shown by the following table:—

Officers,	Foreign.	Japanese.
Commanders.....	22	5
Chief engineers	21	6
First officers.....	23	4
First engineers.....	13	14
Second officers.....	10	17
Second engineers.....	16	30
Third officers.....	3	46
Third engineers	1	62

The Australian and European liners are all commanded by foreign officers, whereas one steamship on the American and one on the Shanghai line are under Japanese captains, who are graduates of the Nautical College. Of the foreign lines mentioned above, the only one exclusively officered and manned by Japanese is the Bombay service. As for the same company's other foreign lines, namely, those of North-China and Vladivostok, as well as the coasting services, they are for the most part officered by Japanese. So also are the ships owned by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and other companies.—"Kobe Herald."

MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN IN COLOMBO.

(FROM THE "TIMES OF CEYLON.")

VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION OF PROTECTION.

"JOHN BULL" STRONGER THAN EVER.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, the brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, ex-Colonial Secretary, arrived in Colombo by the Bibby boat "Warwickshire" last night. He spent the night on the steamer and came ashore to the Galle Face Hotel this morning. He is accompanied by Mrs. Beesly, his married daughter, and Miss K. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain has come to Ceylon solely for the sake of his health. He will pay a visit to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya and return to England by the "Warwickshire" when she comes back from Rangoon. In appearance Mr. Arthur Chamberlain is very much like his brother, but he looks rather older. He is the same keen, thoughtful-looking man, and speaks with similar force and incisiveness. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain has never been further East than Suez before, so that he is naturally interested in Colombo.

Our representative called on Mr. Chamberlain on board the "Warwickshire" last night shortly after her arrival, and by appointment interviewed him at the Galle race Hotel this morning. The subject of most engrossing interest was, of course,

The Tariff Question.

On which our visitor holds diametrically opposite views to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and omits no occasion to state that fact. This point has been made much of by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's opponents, for Mr. Arthur Chamberlain has the reputation of being a hard-headed business man who knows what he is talking about.

To set the ball rolling, it was mentioned that Colombo was much interested in the great question of the hour and that here, as elsewhere, there was a divided camp. Mr. Chamberlain was rather surprised and wondered how Ceylon could benefit by any change. The removal of the present tax off tea was suggested. He replied: "When I left home there was no proposal to give preference to India or Ceylon. I don't see how it can be done. You must always think of the revenue. Where are we going to get our income from? As we get most of our tea from Ceylon and India I don't see, if we are going to give a preference, and take the tax off, how we are to make up the loss in revenue. We can't afford to take the tax off, how are we to make up the loss both ways, but they must make up their minds what horse they are going to ride. Is Protection exclusion or is it a tax for revenue?"

"My own opinion? Well I have stated it pretty often. I am convinced that Protection would be the most deadly blow that England's commercial supremacy has ever suffered since the time of Peel."

Is Free Trade Doomed?

Mr. Chamberlain said he had read up the latest telegrams on the situation. "My brother, I see," he observed, "said that Free Trade is doomed. My brother is a very optimistic politician, as everybody knows, and I think that he is possibly deceived by the unanimity—the natural unanimity—of his meetings. But you must remember that in England we are sufficiently populous to get a crowded meeting for any mortal thing. They are

ticket meetings, you see. On the other side you will see just as large and enthusiastic meetings, and moreover you can't tell from meetings nowadays, or very seldom, the real trend of popular feeling. But we know this, that Mr. Balfour, who is at heart in agreement with my brother, has not dared to take his policy up. That doesn't look as if my brother was right in saying that his programme was carrying the majority, does it? Because you may be quite sure that Mr. Balfour would at once declare himself on my brother's side if it were so, nor would it have been necessary for my brother to have left the Cabinet. Besides, in the only by-elections that were held before I left England, the Conservative candidates had to declare again and again that they were not in favour of a tax on food; and even with that declaration their majorities were unmistakably reduced.

"The Colonial Secretary

who succeeded my brother, after denying that he was in favour of a tax on food, and declaring against my brother's policy, on the very election day had to put out a number of posters saying that it was a wicked slander that accused him of being in favour of Protection. In the safest Conservative seats the result of Mr. Balfour's retaliation, and my brother's preferential policy, has been to pull down the majorities. What will the result be in those cities that were only won by a few hundreds?

More than Tariffs.

"Besides," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "although you here are only interested in the tariff question, that is not by any means the only question interesting England. The question of education is a very serious question for the Conservative Government. Over that question they will lose the support of practically every Nonconformist in the country. It was the support of Nonconformists which has kept the Unionist party in power for all these years. In England there always remains a fixed body of Conservative opinion, and a fixed body of Liberal or Radical opinion, but the balance is affected by the middle party. The considerable section of the Nonconformists which opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals following my brother in its entirety has been the real cause of the Unionist majority ever since Mr. Gladstone's time. Now the whole of that opinion has gone back, and I shall be very much surprised if there is not a majority for the Liberals at the next election."

When will the next General Election be?

A question which naturally followed was "when do you think the next election will be held?"—Said our visitor: "I observe Mr. Balfour says not for years, which again is a sign that he does not agree with my brother's optimism, or else he would have an election like a shot next spring. His present attitude shows that Mr. Balfour is afraid to meet the people, which proves they have not yet induced the people to change the views they have held ever since the time of Peel, Gladstone, Bright, and Cobden. For my own part, in spite of the enormous influence which my brother possesses—and rightly possesses—with the people, I don't believe the mass of the working classes will ever be such fools as to suffer taxes to be raised out of their food."

A Declaration of policy

His own views Mr. Chamberlain expressed vigorously and clearly. "I am a Free Trader, as my brother was till a year ago; I have been so all my life, and I am firmly convinced that free exchange

of commodities is the very best thing possible for England. It is best for the world, but, even if the rest of the world does not adopt it, still it is best for England. I am aware that there are some decaying industries that might be bolstered up by Protection."

"For instance?"—our representative asked.

"I won't mention names," Mr. Chamberlain replied with a laugh, "because I am going to speak ill of them. These decaying industries decay for the most part, because the men in whose hands they are are getting behind the times. They want to make money without working. They are the sons of fathers who, by their industry and energy, have built up a business while they expect to continue in idleness. When, naturally, the force of competition knocks them about, they want the nation to pay for their inefficiency. But for the most part, take England as a whole, there was never a time when she was more competent than she is now to hold her own against the whole world. Our manufactures have increased, our exports have increased, our imports have increased. Our reserves of gold have enormously increased. The returns from our income-tax have multiplied several times within the last 30 years. The wages of our work-people have gone up largely. Their working hours have been reduced largely. Their purchasing power has increased enormously. Every statistic by which you can test the nation's progress shows that England has been progressing with giant strides during the last 30 years."

The Other Side.

Mr. Chamberlain then dealt with the other side of the question. He continued: "The only thing to be said on the opposite side is that the Germans have also progressed. Well, men should welcome that. The richer other nations are the more they will be able to buy from us. But, beyond that general statement of the case, it is natural that the Germans, who were doing nothing at all before the war of 1870, should make enormous strides when they were welded by that war into one great nation, something like sixty millions of people with Free Trade within their own borders."

The Colonies and the Motherland.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain was next asked what he thought of the statement that, unless we granted preference to our Colonies, they would in time break away from us.

"I would not attribute such a notion to my brother," he said. "Ridiculous! The loyalty of the Colonies is due to their respect and love for the Mother country—an entirely sentimental feeling, you may say. It is not due to pounds, shillings, and pence. I would not give anything for the loyalty which was of such a quality. What greater proof of the Colonies' loyalty than the South African War? We had no talk of preference to our Colonies then, and yet, absolutely unasked, the Colonies sprang to arms. I am perfectly certain that these efforts to make artificial business arrangements between people of different interests is more likely to produce separation than union. It is all very well to talk of giving them something now; but what will they say when the inevitable time comes to take it away? If ever I could imagine that we should adopt such policy, I am perfectly certain that a comparatively few years would see the pendulum swing back, and the whole thing would be withdrawn. I am convinced also that the Colonies are not going to give us the preference we accord to them. I am a business man, and not a politician, and I know that the prefer-

ence they are offering us is a farce. They naturally give us preference over the foreigner; but they tax us wherever they have a manufacture itself, so that, if the preference has been allowed, the tax that remains is still a prohibitive one against our manufacturers. Wherever Canada or Australia has an infant industry it protects it more carefully against the Mother-country than it does against the foreigner. Supposing, for the sake of example, Canada put on a duty of 60 per cent and gave us a preference of 1-3rd of their duty, there still remains 40 per cent against us. In effect she will always retain a sufficient duty to keep us out wherever it is to her interest. I don't complain of that. They're self-governing Colonies; but I recognise they can never give us any preference that would approach the value of what it is being proposed we should give them."

Belief in the Working-man.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain says that he has sufficient belief in the common-sense of the British working-man to feel sure he will never consent to Protection. "I cannot," he said, "believe that the British working-man will go back to the evil days of Protection, and I cannot forget that every Chancellor of the Exchequer now alive, whether Conservative or Liberal, is against my brother. Every Professor qualified to speak on political economy is against his proposal. Nothing but his enormous influence, great genius, and personal popularity, has given the proposal even the chance of a hearing. There has always been a body of stupid Protectionist opinion in England; and now, under my brother's regis, it is raising its head."

In reply to another question, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain said he himself had not the faintest notion, twelve months ago, that his brother was going in for Protection. "It took everybody by surprise," he said; "even his own colleagues. On the same day that he was suggesting a tax on food, Mr. Balfour was receiving a deputation of farmers and defending the taking off of the shilling duty on corn."

Mr. Balfour's "Retaliation."

Neither does Mr. Balfour's "half-way" policy appeal to Mr. Arthur Chamberlain. "Oh dear, no," he said, "it is only when they begin to attempt retaliation that they will find the difficulties of the situation. Westminster will be filled with lobbyists, each one trying to get his particular opponent taxed, while he escapes from it himself. Everybody who feels the pressure of competition will declare that the competition from which he suffers is the cause of 'dumping,' but that the goods he wants to buy is the cause of fair-trading. You cannot draw the line when once you begin that course. All previous experience has shown that retaliation ends in higher and higher protection. I should like to know what foreign nation has not tried it, and what foreign nation has not found by experience that the trial has resulted not in reducing, but in building still higher, the tariff between country and country. At this moment look at Russia and Germany. Look what happened to France and Italy, and, wherever you find a nation undertaking retaliation, you find—and it is only human nature—that the nation against whom it is directed does not yield but, on the contrary, in turn attacks; and so you would find it in England."

A Final Word.

"My last word," said Mr. Chamberlain, "is that I object to the whole idea of Protection, of the artificial building up of industries. We have made England what it is because of our independence,

our energy, and our adaptability; and, when once we cease relying on those qualities, then, indeed, you may begin to fear that the sun of England is going to set, but not till then. John Bull is as vigorous as ever, with larger ideas, and he is making ready for great social reforms."

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain as a Temperance Reformer.

The "Liverpool Courier" of the 31st October, publishes an article which, while regretting that Mr. Arthur Chamberlain's health is not good, comments adversely upon his intention to be back in Birmingham in time for the annual licensing sessions to be held in February. He is the Chairman of the magistrates at Birmingham. The Liverpool paper holds that, while he is undoubtedly sincere in his convictions on the question of temperance, an extreme temperance advocate as a partisan ought not to deal with the question of the renewal of licences.

His Own Views.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain briefly discussed the Temperance question with our representative at the end of the interview above. "As a manufacturer," he said, "employing nearly 10,000 work-people in various parts, I have not failed to notice that the greatest evil among the working classes is the drink curse, for it is that alone which keeps the English workman down the scale as far as he is kept down. As a Chairman of licensing justices I have used all my legitimate influence to reduce the temptation to drink, by refusing to renew all unnecessary licences, or, rather, I have succeeded in inducing brewers in my own city of Birmingham to voluntarily surrender licences, whereby in the last five or six years we have closed some 250 houses to the great benefit of the population."

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'S CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 15th December.

Before F. S. A. BOURSE, Esq., Assistant Judge.

BIDDLE v. BARING.

M. Baring was summoned by C. A. Biddle, proprietor of the Hotel Metropole, on a debt of \$14.25 money owing for refreshments supplied. The defendant did not appear.

W. Hibberdine having stated the case for the plaintiff, by permission of his Honour, and T. Macdonald, clerk of the Court, having given evidence showing that he personally served defendant with the summons, judgment for the amount claimed was entered with costs.

H.B.M.'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 10th December.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., Police Magistrate.

R. v. A. JUSTER.

The prisoner was charged with on the 4th inst. being in the employ of R. A. Ord that he unlawfully, wilfully and with intent to defraud, did destroy a certain book known as the Coolies' Wages Book, and on different dates when so employed did alter or falsify another book of the same description, both of which then belonged to the said R. A. Ord, and did un-

lawfully and wilfully and with intent to defraud, make or concur in making false entries in such books.

Mr. Macleod stated that he had been asked to prosecute on behalf of Mr. Ord and asked that the case be remanded, as he had not had sufficient time to prepare for the case. Mr. Jones, representing the prisoner, said that when such charges were made, the prosecution should be prepared to proceed with its evidence at once. His Worship remanded the case until 9.3 a.m. on Monday.

Shanghai, 11th December.

R. C. ISSER SINGH, AMMER SINGH, MONGAN SINGH, KAIR SINGH, AND CHATE SINGH

The hearing of this case was continued. Alfred Moore, the assistant health officer, gave evidence to show that he had, at the request of the police, examined several articles of clothing which were sent to him for inspection. He found no stains which he could definitely say were bloodstains. On the pyjamas he discovered blood which he was satisfied was that of a mammalian animal. The corpuscles almost accurately corresponded with those of his own blood. With regard to this there was no absolute certainty, as he had to work on infinitesimal measurements, and he could only speak of probabilities.

In the course of cross-examination the witness said that he had examined bloodstains for five years in a professional capacity. The evidence as to the nature of bloodstains given by non-professional men should not, in his opinion, be received as evidence of any value.

Detective Kingston, recalled by Mr. Symonds, was cross-examined on certain points in his evidence to show that it was impossible to "walk" from the Cotton Mill to the Iceworks at the time of high tide, as the Yangtsepuo Creek was between the two places. The witness said that he crossed the creek in a sampan.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday next, when it is expected that the Police Court proceedings will close.

Shanghai, 16th December.

The hearing of this case was resumed.

Additional evidence was given by Inspector Aiers on certain points which had arisen during the hearing of the case, and the witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Symonds.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Symonds submitted that the evidence given was not such as could be used to commit the prisoners for trial. It was circumstantial evidence, and there had been no *prima facie* case made out on which a jury would bring in a conviction. The main part of the evidence against the prisoners was that given by Inspector Aiers and Detective Kingston, who would naturally do all they could to fix the guilt upon these men. But on the evidence as a whole, there was nothing to show why these prisoners should have committed the murder. He submitted there was no evidence of any value against one of them, and he did not think that they should be sent before a jury. Counsel cited authorities in support of his contention.

His Worship said that he considered the case to be one which should go for trial before a jury, but he would be pleased to hear any witnesses Mr. Symonds might bring forward who might change his mind.

The case was adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Beware of worthless imitations.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 14th December.

Before Dr. BARCHET, Deputy Consul-General.

U. S. PEOPLE v. E. M. VAN BERGEN.

E. M. Van Bergen was charged with assaulting one Wao Mah-moh, wheelbarrow coolie, in Kiangse Road at about 2 p.m. on the 9th inst.

P. C. Rosser stated that on the afternoon in question accused was riding down Kiangse Road on a bicycle. The barrow was in his way and he rang his bell but in spite of his doing so a collision took place and both he and complainant were knocked over. Accused got up and catching complainant by the queue beat him unmercifully with his fists.

When witness came on the scene accused was beating the coolie, and on his interfering accused insulted him. Witness therefore took him to the station.

His Honour said that accused could not be allowed to take the law into his hands in this way and imposed a fine of \$20 (gold) and costs.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 11th December.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., (Coroner) and Messrs. E. HAMILTON, W. COKE, and S. MOUTRIE, (Jurors.)

Re THE DEATH OF JOHN LAWSON.

Robert J. Marshall, sworn, stated that he held a postmortem examination on the body of deceased on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at the Shantung Road Mortuary. He found a very extensive diphtheritic disease affecting the mouth, and the windpipe for a considerable distance. Death was undoubtedly due to diphtheria. It was quite possible that deceased might have been walking about a short time before his death, as he might have died of heart failure due to the diphtheritic poison. Witness had the material taken from deceased's throat examined by the Health Officer and he confirmed the diagnosis.

His Worship said that he thought from the medical evidence the jury would find that deceased's death was due to diphtheria.

The jury returned a verdict of death from diphtheria in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE "SUPAO" SEDITION TRIAL.

4th December.

Verbatim Report Continued.

Mr. Jones—As these two charges have been dealt with practically on the same lines, perhaps it would be convenient to take the evidence of Tsou Yung at this stage. If it is necessary to call any further evidence, as my friend suggested, it can be called later on, in reply on both sides.

The Court agreed to this course.

Tsou Yung called, cautioned and examined by Mr. Jones:—

How old are you?—19.

And a native of what province?—Szechuan.

When did you come to Shanghai first?—In 1901.

And for what purpose?—For the purpose of studying English.

Did you come with money to provide for yourself while getting your education?—I had some money when I left home.

How long did you stay in Shanghai?—After staying in Shanghai for two or

three months I entered the Kwang Fong Ten Kwan school, near the Chinese Arsenal.

How long did you stay there?—Two months only; I was engaged in teaching English. I left after two months to go to Japan.

Did you go to Japan?—Yes.

Did your family provide you with money for your education in Japan?—Yes, I had twenty dollars a month for my school expenses and I thought that would be sufficient for my studies in Japan.

Where did you study in Japan?—I was at the Tung Wen college at Tokio.

What did you study?—It was a public school, and I studied geography, history, physics, as well as Japanese history and Chinese.

How did you occupy your leisure time?—Studying other books.

What sort of books?—Carlyle's French Revolution and another book by John Mill. I also read some Herbert Spencer.

The Assessor?—I don't see that the recapitulation of these books can be of any service.

Mr. Jones—It is simply to show the course of study.

Mr. Ellis—He seems to have followed J. S. Mill's teaching on "Liberty" and Carlyle's on the "French Revolution."

Examination continued:—

Were you still in Japan studying when you wrote this Ku Ming Kuen?—Yes.

Were you still at school when you wrote this book?—Yes.

Did you publish it yourself?—No.

Was it part of the exercises of the students to write articles?—Yes, and not only did I myself write them, but a lot of other students there had exercises like me.

And essays?—Yes.

You did not publish them yourself; did you ask anyone else to publish them for you?—No.

Did you write this Ku Ming Kuen yourself or dictate it to anyone?—I wrote it myself.

In Chinese or Japanese?—The greater part of that pamphlet was in Chinese, but there are a few Japanese quotations and a few English words.

When did you leave Japan?—In the third moon of this year.

Did you come back to Shanghai then?—Yes.

What did you do when you came back?—When I returned to Shanghai I lodged with a friend of mine, Chang Pin-ling, as that was cheaper than putting up at a lodging-house.

Before you left Japan did you see this pamphlet in print?—No.

And what did you do for occupation when you back to Shanghai?—I came to Shanghai for the purpose of getting more money in order to go to the United States to study. There were a lot of books and other things and belongings which I left behind in Japan.

Have you ever seen this pamphlet in print and if so when?—About the fourth or fifth moon this year, I saw it for the first time in print.

Where was that?—I saw a copy of the Ku Ming Kuen in the hands of a newspaper seller being sold in the street.

Did you buy a copy of it?—No, I knew what it contained, therefore I did not buy it.

State the circumstances relating to your arrest?—I heard that, in connection with the "Supao" case, my name was mentioned also in the warrant for arrest, and as I had nothing to do with the "Supao" I thought that very queer. I therefore went to the police station to make enquiries. When I went there I saw a foreign detective and asked him whether I was wanted and if my name was connected with the "Supao." The detective asked me my name; I told him,

and he produced the warrant and showed it to me. I saw several names, among them my own, charged with writing seditious articles.

Did you think you had committed any offence and try to escape?—No.

Did you give yourself up?—After that they detained me at the police station.

Have you any idea what happened to the manuscript of this pamphlet which you wrote?—The original copy of the Ku Ming Kuen was left, together with a lot of other books and clothes belonging to me, in a bag at the Chinese students' club in Tokio. I left them there on my departure from Japan to Shanghai, after I had obtained leave from the school for a certain time.

Cross-examined by Mr. White-Cooper:—

Does this pamphlet express your views at the present time?—I have now changed my ideas; I have new ideas now.

You no longer advocate the extermination of the Manchus?—My idea now is to advocate Socialism.

How long ago is it that you gave up the views advocated in this pamphlet?—After I had written this pamphlet I read other books and then I thought the ideas I had expressed were not good, and got a new idea.

Why did you not destroy the manuscript of the pamphlet?—I looked upon it in the same way that a father would look upon a child, and that was why I did not destroy it.

How long was it in manuscript before you saw it in print?—It was about two months after my return to Shanghai that I saw it in print.

Do you suggest that the manuscript was abstracted from your papers without your consent?—It was put in my baggage which is still in Tokio and it could not have been abstracted.

The Assessor—He presumes that the manuscript is still there with his effects at Tokio.

How can you account for the fact that it is printed?—I think it must have been stolen from my baggage.

Then you no longer have the manuscript?—That is so.

Do you know whether it was printed in Shanghai or elsewhere?—As I did not publish it myself I don't know whether it was published in Tokio or Shanghai.

Do you now deny that you said you published it when you were asked by the Court at the previous hearing?—I said the last time that I wrote it, but not that I published it.

Did you see the pamphlet for sale at a book-seller's shop?—The police showed it to me.

The Assessor—He has said in his examination-in-chief that he saw it in the hand of a newspaper seller in the street.

Prisoner—I saw it from several sources; from the police and from the newspaper people.

Mr. White-Cooper—What do you mean by newspaper people?

The Assessor—He said he saw it from a man selling papers in the street.

Cross-examination continued:—

Do you know what price was being asked for it?—I didn't ask the price.

Were you not surprised to find it in print?—Quite surprised; I intended to go to Tokio to investigate the matter.

Did you take the trouble to ask the man offering it for sale where he bought it?—I didn't ask the question, because my old ideas are now changed.

You didn't buy a copy or ask where it could be got?—No, now I want to know the principles of Socialism and don't care to know about my old ideas.

Did it occur to you that this writing was of a dangerous nature?—I don't think it is dangerous.

Don't you think the teaching set out in the pamphlet is dangerous?—I got it from some other books; if I had not read those books I should not have been able to write this. I heard this from my teacher.

Didn't you recognise that the teaching in the pamphlet was of a seditious nature?—If it was not shown to anybody it would not cause any disturbance.

But if it were circulated would it not be dangerous?—It would not be dangerous.

Did you mean that those words "let us slay and exterminate the Manchus" are not dangerous; I mean to anyone who had not seen you?—That was taught me by my Japanese teacher, who instructed me in the classics.

Your Japanese teacher taught you this?—I heard it from my Japanese teacher, and put it on record.

Who was your teacher?—The name of the teacher was Meidiah.

Was the same doctrine preached about the Emperor of Japan by your teacher?—That I don't know; some I copied from the English books.

I understand you took no steps to ascertain where this was printed or to stop its circulation?—I did not make enquiries; I am neither a policeman nor the City Magistrate and have no power to make enquiries.

Then, as was the case with Chang Pin-ling's manuscript, yours seems to have come to the printer without your consent?—I didn't care whether or not, as my old ideas are no good now.

Are there any other pamphlets published by you?—I have not written any other books, but I am going to write some on the principles of Socialism.

Are you a contributor to the "Supao"?—I have not contributed; the ideas of the "Supao" are contrary to mine.

Is it your idea to dethrone the dynasty?—I don't want to dethrone the dynasty, but I want to be a second Rousseau.

Do you want to bring about another French Revolution?—If Rousseau was a Revolutionist, why was a monument erected to him?

Were not the writings of Rousseau one of the primary causes of the French Revolution?—I only wished to learn what Rousseau had done and did not care what happened to my writing when it was written.

Then you didn't want to produce a revolution in China?—No; my idea is that there should be no rich and no poor, but that everyone should be on the same footing.

Re-examination by Mr. Jones:—

Did you wish to see reform?—No, it was not that; what I wrote with regard to the Ku Ming Kuen was wrong, and now I want to advance Socialism.

Have you received any money for the publication of these works?—No.

Mr. Ellis—I think that I must ask for an adjournment until to-morrow morning in order that we may make arrangements for the attendance of two gentlemen to give evidence as to the meaning of the characters in the pamphlet.

Mr. White-Cooper—The Court being Chinese can interpret the characters for itself.

The Assessor—I think it will be advisable to hear these witnesses. How many witnesses besides are there?

Mr. Ellis—No more.

The Assessor—That then will conclude the case as regards these two?

Mr. Jones—Of course in regard to the witnesses as to the meaning of the characters, they will simply give an expression of their opinion and place their views before the Court?

The Assessor—I think it decidedly advisable that they should be called. In regard to the man Lung Chih-tse, I am

instructed that he must also be tried before the Mixed Court. If the case is not ready to proceed that is certainly not the fault of the defence. The prosecution have had him in prison for more than four months, and if their case is not prepared it ought to be. In the negotiations that went on with respect to the prisoners this man was referred to in exactly the same way as the others. If it had been wanted not to try him here, that should have been expressly mentioned at the time by the Chinese Government.

Mr. White-Cooper—The point on which I want to get instructions is whether the case to be made out here is a *prima facie* one or whether the prisoner will be dealt with fully.

The Assessor—Fully.

Mr. White-Cooper—That is a point on which I must obtain fresh instructions.

The Assessor—I have no objection to wait till you receive your instructions but if they conflict with mine I shall have to refer the matter back to Peking.

The Court then adjourned until the next day at ten o'clock.

18th December.

On the Court re-assembling.
Mr. Jones—I propose to call Mr. Edward S. Little, as to the meaning of certain of the characters in the documents.

Mr. White-Cooper—I will ask you to take note with respect to my objection to evidence being taken on this point. It is that these libels were printed in the Chinese character and addressed to Chinese subjects; and unusual interpretation of the words does not concern the Court, as the libels were not printed in English but in Chinese. The Chinese magistrates must be understood to grasp the meaning of Chinese words more clearly than any foreigner could do. These are shortly the reasons for my objection to the evidence on this point.

The Chihhsien made some remarks in Chinese.

The Assessor—(to Mr. Jones):—You may go on.

Mr. White-Cooper—Do I understand, Sir, that you over-rule the objection of the Chihhsien?

The Assessor—I do not over-rule the objection of the Chihhsien.

The Chihhsien made some more remarks in Chinese.

The Assessor—The Magistrate asks whether it is because the Assessor cannot understand English or the Magistrate cannot understand Chinese that this witness is to be called.

Mr. Jones—The reason why I am calling this witness:—

The Assessor—I don't think there is any necessity to give any reason; will you examine the witness?

Mr. Edward S. Little was then sworn and examined by Mr. Jones.

You are acquainted with the Chinese language, Mr. Little?—Yes.

You have had an opportunity of perusing these extracts contained in the indictment?—Yes.

You have also had the opportunity of reading the indictment framed against these men?—I have.

Can you give us your opinion as to whether or not these works can be taken in their literal meaning?

Mr. White-Cooper—How do you mean, "works"?

Mr. Jones—I mean these documents; would the ordinary person perusing these documents—the letter to Kang Yi-wei and the others—accept them in their literal meaning.

The Assessor—Put it in this way: in what sense do you take the phrases objected to?

Witness—The phrases that are here marked? I am not quite sure of the

question. Do you mean, are they proper things to write?

Mr. Jones—I mean to say that, if a third person were to read these, would he read these in the sense in which it is said in the indictment he would read them, viz., as being statements that held the Emperor up to ridicule and contempt, or be likely to stir up sedition and strife?

Witness—They are statements which should not have been made.

The Assessor—Read out the passages you want to refer to.

Witness—These are the statements marked on pages 6, 7, and 9 of Chang Pin-ling's writing. I am of opinion that they are passages that should not have been written, but I think, taken in connection with the general meaning of the pamphlet, that the writer does not agitate for immediate steps to foment an armed rebellion. I think that serious-minded men would not pay much attention to, or attach much weight to, the remarks.

The Assessor—For what reason would no weight be attached to them?—Because I think an ordinary Chinaman who intended serious sedition against the Government would never dream of revealing his plans in an open, clear and explicit way like this. Neither do I consider that any man writing with the full sense of the meaning of words would seriously propose such a ridiculous proposition as the slaying of five millions of people.

The Assessor—Do I understand that the thing is objectionable but puerile, and that that prevents the pamphlet being dangerous?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. White-Cooper—I must protest against this witness being called. I thought he was being called as to the interpretation of certain words. We cannot possibly have an Englishman to give evidence as to the meaning of the whole pamphlet. If the word translated "petty thief" is not translated correctly we are quite ready to hear Mr. Little's views, but not on the general meaning of the pamphlet.

The Chihhsien made some remarks in Chinese.

The Assessor—The Magistrate says that a Chinese magistrate would understand the meaning of the pamphlet and there is no need to call a foreigner here to explain what is written in the paper.

Mr. Jones—The only reason Mr. Little is giving evidence—and he is entitled to do it—is to show that in the books, in which the words appear, they do not justify the construction put upon them in the indictment.

Mr. White-Cooper.—What does the Chihhsien decide on the point as to whether these questions should be asked of the witness or not? I want to know that.

The Chihhsien answered the question in Chinese.

The Assessor—The magistrate says that any reasonable evidence he will allow, but such unreasonable evidence as this he cannot allow.

Mr. White-Cooper.—Then I understand the magistrate does not allow these questions to be asked?

The Assessor and the Magistrate conferred together.

Mr. White-Cooper—May I ask the Magistrate if that is his ruling?

The Chihhsien.—I don't see the necessity of this and do not attach any importance to the previous evidence, but I see no objection to this particular evidence.

Mr. Jones—My friend will have an opportunity of cross-examining the witness; and will be able to make any capital he can out of that.

The Assessor—Naturally.

Examination continued:—

Now turn to the document by the young student; you have marked the passage chosen for the purpose of the indictment against this man; can you tell us whether or not the ordinary man would read these words in the pamphlet in their literal meaning?—I don't think the ordinary man would take a document like this seriously.

Are the expressions therein, or any of them, similar to the expressions in common use among the people?—Yes, in quarrels between ordinary men a man will get excited and angry and say foolish things.

And would you say say from a perusal of that book that the author was a serious person intending or capable of working up a revolution or stirring up a rebellion?—No, the language is so extraordinary and absurd, especially in the beginning, that I personally should not have looked through it further, if I had not been asked to do so.

Cross-examination by Mr. White-Cooper:—

Do you, as a foreigner, propose to tell us what the ordinary Chinaman would think of these passages?—The ordinary Chinaman would say it is an evil book.

Is your knowledge of the Chinese character so extensive that you can say exactly what effect this pamphlet will have with the populace of China?—Ineffective persons among the Chinese would be affected perhaps, but the serious-minded Chinese would not pay much attention to it.

Is it not generally the populace, and not the serious-minded people, who are the dangerous element?—I think that under capable leadership they are probably more dangerous, certainly more dangerous.

So that an appeal to them would undoubtedly be dangerous?—Given conditions of good leadership.

Yes, and doesn't that class of persons like expressions to be put clearly and language to be put strongly; you tell us that the expressions are so clear that you hardly think they are intended seriously?—That is not easy to answer; every man takes his own view on such points.

Certainly, but the populace likes a spade to be called a spade and a discontented man likes the Emperor to be called a petty thief. Now would you address the Magistrate sitting here as a Siao Chieou?—Certainly not, or any other man.

Your knowledge of Chinese is considerable?—Not considerable.

So I am afraid your evidence is not of much value. Perhaps you can explain that (showing a passage)?—No, the difficulty of the references makes it impossible for me to know the value of the quotations; there are a number of references of which I don't know the value.

Then you cannot translate it?—Generally speaking the writer will have none of the present dynasty, but there are a number of historical references which I don't understand.

I am afraid that you can't tell us with great certainty then what the effect of the pamphlet would be as you cannot understand part of it?—There are a number of words I don't understand and I don't know the historical references.

Mr. White-Cooper (handing the pamphlet to the Court)—I believe that the Magistrate will realise that there are no historical references there at all.

The Chihhsien (handing another paper) Can the witness explain these articles?

Witness—These are the "seven articles," the first one is "China for the Chinese." The whole of the articles are to the effect that China is to be for the Chinese, and that they won't allow the Manchus to usurp their right and take away their birth-right.

Mr. White-Cooper—That is somewhat seditious?

Witness (continuing reading)—That the city of Peking which has been established as

the capital by the Manchus should be wiped out of existence; that the Manchus should be killed and wiped out of existence; that the Emperor and the dynasty should be removed.

Mr. White-Cooper—That is sufficient; that is somewhat seditious, isn't it?

Witness—Decidedly so.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Jones—That is the case for the defence, and I may add, it devolves on me briefly to sum up the case for the defence and refer to the way in which this case has been brought before you, and to the facts which have come out in evidence which I think material for the defence. Now I think that it is necessary at the opening to point out to you that the warrant on which these men were originally arrested, and which is in the hands of the Court, reads as follows:—

"I have received orders from the Taotai, who got orders from the Soochow Governor, to have some very important culprits arrested. His Excellency the Governor has received the following Imperial Edict:—

"We have found out that there is in Shanghai a revolutionary body called the 'Ay Koh Hsue Hsue,' (Patriots' Association) which gathers unruly classes of people to discuss and advocate publicly the doctrine of the abolition of the Imperial prerogatives and other vicious questions. Their action is equivalent to treason. Let them be arrested."

The following is an order issued by the Taotai, who had received a telegraphic dispatch from the Nanking Viceroy:—

"Among the newspapers in Shanghai the 'Supao' is the most insolent and fearless. It is to be stopped and punished. Smart and confidential runners are to be ordered to arrest those important culprits secretly. The execution of this order is to be strictly confidential."

Mr. White-Cooper.—The statements in the warrant are not material as to whether or not these prisoners are guilty of the charges laid against them, and it seems to me my learned friend must confine himself to that.

Mr. Jones.—It is very material when we come to discuss the charges which have been, as a matter of fact, made against these prisoners and with which I am going to deal. On the strength of this warrant, the prisoners were originally brought before the Court and, when we come to read the indictment against the two men, against whom alone the charges have been gone on with, we find that they are neither charged with being connected with that Association, nor with the Supao. And as it is a matter to which I shall have to refer continually throughout my address I want the Court to bear in mind clearly what the charges are that have been brought. The charge divides itself naturally into two parts—the act which is complained of and the intention with which that act was done. Now the act is that of having "written, printed and published seditious articles" and the intention which is complained of is "in order to excite treason and discontent and create disturbance in His Imperial Majesty's Empire." And we have to say that the burden of proof lies on the prosecution and that they have to prove these charges. We find that, as a matter of fact, they themselves have called no evidence at all. They rely entirely upon an admission which the prisoners both came forward frankly and made when they said, "We wrote the original manuscripts of the documents you produce." So that when they have got that admission they had got thus far in substantiating the charge they made, the first part, viz. that the accused wrote certain documents; and then, on a ruling of the Court, they base the whole of the rest of the case upon a presumption that, because these people wrote these articles, they also printed and published them, or caused them to be printed and published. Now a presump-

tion is something which, in lieu of creditable evidence which goes to rebut it, may have some weight; but when you have evidence in rebuttal it is absolutely no evidence at all. Now the prosecution, in addition to relying on this presumption of publication, also rely apparently on a presumption of intention. So that in this serious charge, as they wish to make it out to be, they come before the Court, basing their case on an admission of the prisoners and on two presumptions. And when I come to deal with the evidence I have brought in rebuttal I shall be able to show that these presumptions have been successfully rebutted. Now, before we go any further it will be necessary to consider the writings themselves. And the four points that have to be taken into consideration in looking at the writings are: (1) the meaning of them; (2) the purpose for which they were written; (3) the circumstances in which they were written; and (4) the nature and character of the persons who wrote them. Now with regard first of all to Chang Pin-ling's letter to Kang Yü-wei; in dealing with the meaning of that letter, I may remark that these extracts which have been taken, cannot be taken as a fair criterion of what the letter really means. Certain characters have been taken out of that letter—which you have been told was a private letter—and have been complained of as holding the Emperor up to ridicule and contempt. Now, the whole of this letter is in the nature of an argument on a hypothetical case which the writer is endeavouring to show is a false case. In writing this private letter setting out these arguments certain expressions have been used, but I contend that the meaning which has been attached to these expressions is not one which would be attributed to them if they had been written in other circumstances and under other conditions. In an official despatch such characters would of course be most unseemly and unfitting; but in coming to the meaning of the words you must consider the context in which they appear, and I submit that these words in the context in which they do appear cannot be credited with the vile meaning the prosecution sets out in the indictment. Now the purpose of this letter, as you have been told, was for the purpose of arguing with Kang Yü-wei upon Kang Yü-wei's opinion in regard to certain political reforms. Kang Yü-wei in his letter was not dealing with actualities but he was dealing with some proposal which he thought would be feasible, and the purpose of Chang Pin-ling's letter in contradiction to Kang Yü-wei was to show that these proposals in his opinion were not proposals that could be adopted. And in the way in which you reduce an argument, with which you don't agree, by different expressions reducing it to the point of absurdity, so this man, in treating Kang Yü-wei's letter, may have used an expression which he would not have used in other circumstances. Now, what were the circumstances in which this letter was written? You will have no doubt, I think, that both the writer and Kang Yü-wei were persons of education and persons who were keen on discussing political proposals. And in the criticisms of a man such as this—criticisms which were not intended for publication—you don't expect to find that studied courtesy to outside persons and things that you would find in an official dispatch or in any document intended to meet the public eye. Then again, who is this man who is charged with this serious offence of endeavouring to stir up rebellion and strife? He is as we have on his uncontradicted statement a poor student and scholar; he is certainly a great patriot, keen on seeing the good of his country worked out; and he writes as a writer with that intention. He is not an official; he

is not wealthy or powerful; or a person of any influence whatever. And I submit that, in the absence of any proof whatever that he did maliciously write this article with the intention of printing it or with the intention of stirring up strife, it is most unfair of the Chinese Government to come here and take this private letter and prosecute the man for the statements made in it. Now, before dealing with the rest of the case I will subject Tsou Yung's writings to the same analysis that I have given Chang Pin-ling's. With reference to the meaning of Tsou Yung's article, I ask you to consider seriously whether or not any sane man, reading this document, would for one moment say it could be taken in its literal sense. It is quite clear that he will do nothing of the kind and when you come to consider the circumstances under which it was written and the person by whom it was written, you will still more be impressed by the fact that it was never intended to be accepted, and no person reading it in the ordinary way would accept it, in the ordinary literal sense of the words. Now what was the purpose of this writing? You have been told, and it is absolutely uncontradicted and the statement is unimpeachable, that this was written by this man, Tsou Yung, when he was a student in Japan and for the purpose of an ordinary student's exercise. He was a student attending lectures in a Japanese College on political subjects, on history, and on other foreign subjects. It appears to have been the opinion of his masters and lecturers that it certainly was something to be worked for this removal from China of the Manchu race; and he has told you (this prisoner) that this work of his was something in the nature of notes from the lectures heard by him and from the books he had read on foreign political history. Now you can imagine the position of this young man whose age, he tells you at the present time is only 19, in a foreign country, and who has devoted his time to study; his mind is gradually opening and he is disturbed by all these new ideas he cannot possibly get hold of. He has from time to time noted down those ideas on paper, and it is under these circumstances that the manuscript of the document now complained of came to be written by him. He has told you that, from the further reading he has indulged in since then, his views on political subjects have undergone some alteration; and it is very natural that it should be so—a young man's mind like his body is continually changing. Now these circumstances, which I have already referred to, as those under which this document was written, all go to support the statement made by the accused himself that he did not print this document or intend it to be published; and he certainly did not intend to put it into circulation with the intention of bringing the Emperor into hatred and contempt or of stirring up rebellion. While it occurs to me, let me mention this as a point for your consideration—that the prosecution at the present time have not attempted to show where this document was, as a matter of fact, published. You have heard the explanation of the student himself—that, with a great deal of his other personal belongings it had been left at Tokio, and therefore it is impossible to carry the presumption, that because he wrote it he also published it, so far as to say that, under the circumstances to which I have alluded, and having before you the direct denial of the accused, he did either publish it or cause it to be published. It might very well be that the persons, whose care it seems to have been to instil into this young man's mind that it would be a good thing to relieve China of the Manchu influence, would probably be the persons who would be given to publish and circulate this document if it ever fell into their hands. If the Court is of opinion that,

as a matter of fact, this document is of the nature of a seditious libel, it must nevertheless be absolutely convinced beyond reasonable doubt that the accused brought before you is the person who published it or caused it to be published.

Now of course this man Tsou Yung like Chang Pin-ling, the other prisoner, is a poor student, quite unimportant and certainly not the sort of person capable of stirring up or organising any uprising or revolution. And you also have to bear in mind his extreme youth. So that I submit that, having considered all the circumstances under which these documents were written, and the statements of the accused themselves, you will not be able conscientiously to say that these writings bear, or are capable of bearing, the hideous interpretation put on them by my learned friend, Mr. White-Cooper. What it seems to me is this; that, had these prisoners never been charged or brought before the Court, their writings would have sunk into oblivion and never been heard of. They, having been dragged out and the Chinese Government having employed counsel to draw up a magnificent indictment, and having invoked the aid of diplomacy, and all the impressive grandeur of references to Peking, this case has been magnified into a case of great public interest. But what the Court has got to do is to wipe all these extraneous facts out of its mind and decide this case entirely on the evidence brought before it. A word or two more about these presumptions; first that of publication, and then the presumption of intention. Now the presumption that these men published or cause to be published their writings, like all presumptions, is absolutely rebutted when you have any distinct evidence denying that fact. And you have that direct denial in evidence, a denial which, in spite of the lengthy cross-examination of my friend, I think you will accept as being a genuine and truthful denial. Now with regard to the presumption of intention which is set out in the indictment, I had expected my friend to come into Court prepared with evidence to show that, as a matter of fact, these writings had induced some dissension among the Emperor's subjects; to produce somebody who could come and say that, after a perusal of these articles, he held a less high respect for the Emperor than he held before. I would not have been surprised had my friend endeavoured to bring evidence before the Court to show that these prisoners before you, charged with this horrible crime were, as a matter of fact, associated with secret societies and anarchists and with people of evil mind and temper. I also expected him to come forward with evidence to show that these works had a large circulation; but not a single man has been brought before the Court to show that he has bought a copy. And I also thought that had my friend, as apparently he has, found himself unable to bring any evidence on either of these points, he still would have brought evidence that these prisoners had obtained money for these writings. But, of course, as he has not been able to do so his failure goes strongly to support this fact—that the writers of these pamphlets and articles never had any intention of, or anything whatever to do with publishing them. The Court then has no evidence whatever, that these manuscripts are largely in circulation, no evidence that anyone thinks less of the Emperor by reason of them, or that there has been any seditious stirring up by reason of the facts contained in them. And you have also no evidence whatever with regard to the fact that these people

are anything but exemplary citizens and persons who have the welfare of the Empire at heart. Now it might very well be that there are in this country many malcontents and persons anxious to get hold of writings of this kind and spread them; and, if there are such by all means let the Government get hold of them and punish them. But be satisfied that you punish the right persons. Now, before I close my argument and my address, there are a few remarks I have to make, and they deal almost exclusively with the duty of the Court, more especially the Chinese portion of it, in dealing with this matter. If any credence is to be given to what one sees in the public papers, there have been a great many dispatches sent from the officials with regard to the punishment and trial of these prisoners. And by reason of the circumstances to which I have already referred, this trial has obtained notoriety, and it has interested not only persons in Shanghai and China, but persons throughout the British Empire, America, and other foreign countries. There is involved in it something which is much more important to China than the punishment of these prisoners for seditious writing, and that is to determine whether or not China is capable of trying justly and impartially the persons who come before her. We know that in most of the countries of the world, the Courts of those countries administer the laws of those countries to the subjects of those countries; and we know that in extremely few countries now exists anything in the nature of extraterritoriality. Even Japan, in which extraterritoriality existed until recently has now been invested with full powers to deal with all cases, whether of foreigners or Japanese, who come before her Courts. And ever since this system existed in China, China has been endeavouring to get rid of it and to put herself in the position of all other independent nations in exercising jurisdiction over any of her subjects within her ports. And we know that under a recent treaty, which has been negotiated, that under certain conditions there is a possibility of China some day being able to get rid of this extraterritoriality. But the possibility of her ever being able to do so depends on the other nations being satisfied that she has Courts of justice which are able and willing to mete out to every one who comes before them justice according to the evidence which is brought before the Court. Now this is a case as I have said which, fortunately or unfortunately, has attracted attention in many foreign countries; and what I ask the Court to remember is that in coming to a decision in this matter you should deal with the case absolutely and entirely and solely on the evidence brought before you and take into consideration the principal and important rules regarding criminal trials. And one of the most important rules regarding criminal trials is this; that if there is any doubt the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. And what I respectfully submit is that the presumptions on which the case for the prosecution rests have been successfully combatted by the direct denials of the prisoners themselves, and that, further, should the Court not consider that contradiction sufficient, nevertheless they must still, unless absolutely satisfied as reasonable men that these prisoners did publish the documents, give them the benefit of the doubt. I ask the Court to say that the prosecution has not made out the charges in the indictment and to acquit the accused.

Mr. W. N. Symonds—In this case Mr. White-Cooper has done me the honour

of having the opportunity of making the last address to you. There are a few points I should like to bring to your notice, now that you have heard the whole of the evidence and we have heard the defendants give their evidence; and now that we have come practically to the end of the case and it simply remains for you to decide whether the prisoners are guilty or not, and, if they are guilty, what sentence you will pass on them. You have heard Chang Pin-ling give his evidence; you have his writing before you—the open letter or pamphlet to Kang Yü-wei. That letter he has admitted writing. The other prisoner Tsou Yung has also admitted writing the pamphlet called Ku Ming Kuen. In this case, having the writings themselves before the Court, it was unnecessary for us to call any further evidence. The writing is evidence in itself, and sufficient evidence I submit. Now I don't propose to call your attention to the contents of these pamphlets any further as they have already been discussed and read by the Court; it is unnecessary for me to go into that more fully now. But I do submit to you, as judges of this case, that these pamphlets are about as scandalous and seditious as any pamphlets that could possibly be written or published. They are intended to hold, and were written with the full intention of holding, the Manchu dynasty up to odium and contempt, and also his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China and the Dowager Empress of China. The language used is foul, coarse, and insolent, and the Chinese Government would indeed be weak if they allowed such language to go by unpunished. I agree with my friend Mr. Jones when he says that this case has had much publicity given to it. In July of this year portions of this scandalous publication were published in newspapers in England and Europe, and the result of this case will undoubtedly be looked to by all the civilised world. Now with regard to the evidence of the witnesses, the two defendants and Mr. Little, who have appeared before you, I have one or two words to say. I submit to you, Sirs, that Mr. Little's evidence did not in any way assist the defendants; in fact he had to admit in cross-examination that the pamphlets were seditious. How could he, a foreigner, know the effect of a Chinese pamphlet written in Chinese on a Chinese mind. He had to admit that his knowledge of Chinese was not enough to enable him to do this. With regard to Chang Pin-ling and Tsou Yung, you have heard their evidence and I submit that by their conduct in the witness box they have rather aggravated the seriousness of their offences. Chang Pin-ling's conduct in refusing to answer questions put to him by Mr. White-Cooper was such, that, in an English Court of Justice, he would probably have been summarily committed for contempt of Court. And it will be within your recollection, Sir, (addressing the Assessor) that you had to call him to order for his conduct.

The Chinese—He ought to be flogged. Mr. Symonds—I submit that the evidence that these men gave in the witness box was not correct, that they were not telling the truth and that their evidence ought not to be regarded. It is absurd to suppose that Chang Pin-ling does not know how this pamphlet, the open letter to Kang Yü-wei, and the other document written by him, came to be printed. But, Sirs, whether he knows how the pamphlet came to be printed or not is not the serious thing. The seriousness and heinousness of this offence is in writing the pamphlet, and, so far as the law in England at any rate goes, the mere sending of it to Kang Yü-wei is publication by itself. I daresay

you remember he said he sent it to Hong-gong to be posted; I submit he merely sent it to Hongkong because he knew he was doing wrong in posting it at all. You will remember that he said also that the original of the manuscript was lost, put into the waste paper basket, and that other manuscripts had been lost. He has admitted writing one article while he was in prison. When you have that sort of evidence before you, given by the man himself, it is absurd to suppose that he did not fully intend all his writings to receive as large a publication as they could possibly get. Can you believe his story that another person wrongly took this manuscript out of his waste paper basket without his consent and had it published.

Mr. Jones—I object to that; the witness didn't say that.

Mr. Symonds—That is the inference.

The Assessor—He doesn't say that but from what he says it can be presumed.

Mr. Jones—There is no presumption.

The Assessor—Mr. Symonds says the witness would allow it to be presumed to that extent.

Mr. Jones—I submit that Mr. Symonds is not entitled to make a presumption of that kind. The letter was sent to Kang and it might have been published by Kang Yü-wei himself; there is nothing to show that it was not and there is no presumption that it was taken from the waste paper basket.

Mr. Symonds—There are only two ways, from the prisoner's own statement, in which it could have been published; either Kang Yü-wei published it or it was taken from the waste paper basket. Now Kang Yü-wei would not be likely to publish it, as it is contrary to his views; therefore we may presume it was taken by some person out of Chang Pin-ling's waste paper basket.

Mr. Jones—Of course if my friend is suggesting a means by which this might have been published, I don't think it helps him much. What I object to is his saying that the witness asks you to presume that the manuscript was taken out of the waste paper basket.

The Assessor—Certainly not; I didn't understand that Mr. Symonds suggested that the witness said so.

Mr. Symonds—My suggestion is that Chang Pin-ling fully knew what was being done, that the document was taken from his waste paper basket with his consent, and that that may be presumed from the evidence before the Court. The probability is that it never got into the waste paper basket at all, and that he fully intended it to be published; but now that he is in trouble he is trying to avail himself of a technical defence to get himself out of it. It is for you, as judges, to say whether you will accept such a defence as he has put forward. He has been called by my friend, Mr. Jones, a student and patriot; I submit that what he really is is a dangerous rebel and a sedition-monger of a thoroughly dangerous description. Why even in the witness box he had the temerity to say he wished to see the Manchu dynasty abolished.

The Assessor—Which one?

Mr. Symonds—Chang Pin-ling.

The Assessor—I don't remember his saying so.

Mr. Ellis—I don't think he said he wished to see it abolished, but those were his views.

Mr. Symonds—Moreover this pamphlet is still in circulation and the prisoner has brought no proof whatever that he attempted to stop the circulation.

Mr. Jones—What proof have you that it is in circulation still?

The Assessor—There is nothing to show it.

Mr. Symonds—You may presume it.

Mr. Jones—It is all presumption.

Mr. Symonds—We have not called any direct evidence—that is difficult to do—but I suggest that it ought to be presumed that it is still in circulation. The copies sold must still be in existence.

The Assessor—It was in circulation at one time—of that we have evidence; but you suggested it is still in circulation. That is what I say I don't understand.

Mr. Symonds—What I say in regard to writings of this description is that it is as dangerous to publish such writings as it is to put a lighted firebrand on the side of a hill in a lot of dry grass. It has already been mentioned how severely sedition is punished in countries like Germany and Russia, and I have just mentioned to you that this pamphlet was advertised for sale in the streets of Shanghai for ten cents a copy. And I think it is a fair inference to draw that Chang Pin-ling has received payment for writing this sort of literature. Now there are three points I should like to bring out: 1st, that this sort of literature is insolent to the sovereign, the Emperor of China; 2, that it is the duty of foreigners living in China to do their best to prevent such insolent literature being circulated; and 3rd, I should also like to call the attention of the Court to the exceptional nature of the tribunal trying this case. With regard to the first of these points, what I would like to say is that it is impossible to say how much damage may result from the publication of this sort of seditious literature. Who can say that the rebellion which is still raging in Kuangsi has not been stimulated by this sort of literature? Who can foresee what other rebellions and other acts of violence may not follow? It has been argued for the defendants that they are not responsible for sowing the seeds of rebellion. So far as that goes, I submit it is not easy for men to be held responsible. Whether these words have a chance of making insurrection or not perhaps I need not go into now; but at any rate they would seem to be a very gross insolence to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China; I consider there is no doubt His Imperial Majesty and the Manchu dynasty would take this as a very great and gross insult. I would put it to you, Sir, that, as Assessor, you have very grave duties and responsibilities. You are sitting as Assessor not only for the British Government but for all the countries represented here. Now we, as foreigners and citizens of other countries, enjoy the privilege of residence here and the rights of extraterritoriality, we have here, under the existing treaties made with China. Those rights are coupled with the special reservation that the law and jurisdiction of China shall not be interfered with so far as it applies to natives of the country. The present case is an exceptional one. The circumstances have not occurred before and this is not to be taken as a precedent of what may occur afterwards. The writers of a pamphlet like this, insolent to the Emperor of China, should not go unpunished simply because insurrection may not have already taken place. The rights that foreigners have in China are conferred by treaty and by custom, and we, as foreigners, have a corresponding duty to perform in return. If you believe the statement of Chang Pin-ling that this letter was taken from his waste paper basket—

Mr. Jones—He didn't make that statement.

Mr. Symonds—If you take the inference that I asked you to draw from what he said, one never knows what anyone may write in the future and then say: "This was taken out of my desk; here it

is in print but I don't know how it got into print." That is the sort of explanation I say that you, Sir, ought not to accept. Now with regard to the other prisoner—I have not mentioned him so far—Tsou Yung, I submit with regard to him, that the contents of his pamphlet are as scandalous and seditious as the other pamphlet written by Chang. You will remember that he behaved in a very extraordinary way in the witness box; I submit that his manners there were probably assumed. He now says that he has changed his opinions and is a socialist; I submit that in all probability he has simply changed his opinions owing to being in trouble on account of them and it is on account of being arrested on this charge he has changed his views. The best excuse that can be made for him is that he is young, nineteen, but if he remains in company of "reformers" like the "Supao" newspaper people, I submit he is likely to become as seditious as they.

The Assessor—I don't think there has been anything to show that he knew anything of the "Supao" people.

Mr. Symonds—He was in company with Chang Ping-ling here at Shanghai; the evidence is that he lived with Chang Pin-ling for a time.

Mr. Ellis—For a month.

Mr. Symonds—And Chang Pin-ling knew the editor of the "Supao," I think we got.

The Assessor—Very well, it seems rather disconnected; it makes rather a slender connection.

Mr. Symonds—His story is that the way this manuscript got into print was that it was taken from his box at Tokio.

The Assessor—No, he didn't say that; what he did say was that he left his things at Tokio and the pamphlet among them. When he found it printed he was much surprised and could not understand it as his box was at Tokio.

Mr. Symonds—It seems a most extraordinary coincidence that this manuscript, which he says he left behind at Tokio, he should find selling on the streets of Shanghai when he comes to Shanghai. He admits he saw it being sold in the streets of Shanghai, and yet he never took the trouble to find out who caused it to be published. This was one of the men who was called a poor student by my friend Mr. Jones, but he has money enough to get his education in Japan and he proposes afterwards to go to America to finish his education.

Mr. Jones—On twenty dollars a month.

Mr. Symonds—The defence put forward in this case on behalf of these men has been put forward with the greatest of skill and plausibility by Mr. Jones and Mr. Ellis, and it is indeed fortunate for these men that they have had it put forward so well. I think I have practically said all that I have to say. I merely wish to point out and submit to you that the case against these two men is fully proved; that their actions are as seditious and dangerous as they could possibly be; that the possibility of the spreading of writing of this sort should be stopped; and, as representing the Chinese Government in an important case like this, we ask you to see that a proper penalty is imposed on these prisoners.

The Assessor—There now remains the case against the man Lung Chih-tze.

Mr. Ellis—Before you deal with that prisoner we have thought fit to make an application with regard to the man who has been acquitted, but who the Court considers should be asked to give some security for his future appearance.

The Assessor—We have not expressed any opinion yet, but we will consider

whether it is necessary he should give security or not.

Mr. Ellis—We are anxious that it should be decided as soon as possible. This man has been in custody so long, that we are anxious to do all in our power to get him and the others released as soon as possible.

The Assessor—There won't be much delay now—a day or two at the outside.

Mr. Ellis—I want you to understand that we propose to show reasons why he should not give any security at all and it is for that reason we want it dealt with as promptly as possible.

The Assessor—Quite so.

Mr. White-Cooper—As regards this man in reference to whom security is asked for, you will remember the circumstances of his arrest. He was not named in the warrant, but Chen Fan was named, and he represented himself as Chen Fan.

The Assessor—He said he was the son of Chen Fan and, as his father was not here, he surrendered himself.

Mr. White-Cooper—He was not named in the original warrant.

The Assessor—Oh, no.

Mr. White-Cooper—If there is any question of security being given we can go into the question of how he came here. Detective Eadie will say he represented himself as Chen Fan and that is how he came to be arrested.

The Assessor—We shall have to go into that, but before we deal with that man we should like to finish the case of Lung Chih-tze and, when we have heard all the cases, we can decide on that point.

Mr. White-Cooper—I am afraid then, Sir, that as before, I have no instructions that more than a *prima facie* case is to be made out before this Court; these instructions may be altered later on, but I have not heard as yet.

The Assessor—Then we had better adjourn for to-day and re-assemble on Monday. I must say that with regard to this man Lung Chih-tze my instructions are that he must be tried in this Court, and if the prosecution do not intend to proceed he must be released. If between now and Monday the prosecution agree to prosecute in this Court the case will proceed.

Mr. Ellis—I take it we are to expect a reasonable time to elapse before Mr. White-Cooper is able to give an opinion on that point; we are not to be kept for weeks while the Chinese Government make up their mind.

The Assessor—I propose to adjourn until Monday and then deal with it.

Mr. White-Cooper—Do you mean to say, Sir, that, if by Monday next instructions are not received by me permitting me to deal with the case in the way asked for, that the prisoner will be released?

The Assessor—Those are my instructions.

Mr. White-Cooper—Is that what the magistrate says?

The Assessor—The magistrate thinks he should be tried as you suggest, but my instructions are what I have said.

Mr. White-Cooper—If you care to take that responsibility—I will endeavour to get my instructions by then. This is a serious responsibility for you, Sir; but it is not my decision.

The Assessor—Quite so. We will also deal on Monday with the question of security for the other prisoner and if you wish to address us on that point we will hear you on Monday morning.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning at 10 a.m.

7th December.

On the re-assembling of the Court, The Assessor—We will deal at once with the cases of the five men whose trials have been completed. The only

point left, I think, is as to whether the son of the editor should be called upon to give security for his future appearance. There still remains the sixth man, Lung Chih-tze to be tried.

Mr. White-Cooper—Then I will begin with the case of Chen Ch'ung-yi, and will call Detective Eadie.

Detective Eadie, called, sworn and examined by Mr. White-Cooper:—

What is your name?—Forbes Eadie.

You are a detective in the Municipal Police Force?—Yes.

Were you instructed to see after the execution of the warrant against Chen Fan and others?—Yes.

The Assessor—You had better let him relate the circumstances.

Mr. White-Cooper—It is only for the purpose of keeping this short that I am asking in this way.

The Assessor—I would like him to relate it.

Mr. White-Cooper—Where did you go to make the arrest?—To 702, Burkill Road.

Did you have the warrant with you?—Yes.

What was the date of this happening?—The 30th of June at 9.45 a.m.

You went to this house in Burkill Road in the morning; what took place?—I found this man, Chen Ch'ung-yi in the house and I asked him his name.

You asked Chen Ch'ung-yi his name?—I asked him his sisters' names first.

Were there ladies there then?—Yes.

Did you talk to these ladies?—Yes, this man was talking with them and he came up and said I am Zung-wei.

I understand Zung-wei was a name mentioned in the warrant?—Yes.

Did you tell him he was wanted?—I did not tell them why they were arrested, but I took them to the police station.

Did you show Zung-wei the warrant?—I showed him his name in the warrant; I did not show him the whole warrant.

Was he the only man you arrested?—No, I also arrested Ch'ien Yun-seng.

The name was in Chinese characters?—Yes.

You showed the warrant with his name in Chinese characters to this man?—Yes and he said it was his name.

The Assessor—Did you arrest any more besides these two?—Not then, but I arrested them all at various times.

The Assessor—Where did you arrest the others?—In the Supao office at 9 p.m. on the 29th June, I arrested Ch'eng Chieh-fu.

Mr. White-Cooper—Were you alone?—I was accompanied by a native detective.

Do you speak Chinese?—A little; Chang Pin-ling was arrested at the An Coh College near the Hotel Métropole; Tsou Yung gave himself up outside the police station gates.

The Assessor—I have not recognised the names of the prisoners.

Mr. White-Cooper—That is because of the difference of the Chinese names according to the dialect. (To the witness): The man you saw at the house said he was Zung-wei?—Yes.

There may be a difference in the pronunciation of the same characters, I understand?—Yes.

The Assessor—Then I understand that the man arrested at the house gave himself up as Zung-wei or, as we know him, Chen Fan?—Yes.

Mr. White-Cooper—Did you take him to the Central Police Station?—Yes, where the charge was read over to him.

Did he raise any objection?—None whatever at that time: two days afterwards Detective Inspector Armstrong was interrogating the prisoner.

Mr. Ellis—I must object to what Detective Armstrong said.

Witness—He didn't say anything.

Mr. Ellis—You said he was interrogating the prisoner: we don't want to know what Detective Armstrong was told.

Witness—Prisoner said he was not Zung-wei.

Mr. White-Cooper:—That is all you know about it?—Yes.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ellis—

Now you say you speak a little Chinese; are you conversant with the pronunciation of Chinese names?—If I write them down in English I can read them afterwards.

Did you write any of these names down?—No, Sir, I had a translation of the warrant with me, in English.

The Assessor—Giving the names in English?—Yes.

Mr. Ellis—Now did you happen to know what Chen Fan's other name was?—No.

Did it appear in the warrant?—Yes, there are two names in the warrant.

Mr. Ellis: There were two names, Chen Fan alias Chen Moong-pao.

The Assessor—That is in the warrant?

Mr. Ellis—Now when you went to arrest this man by what name did you address or ask for him?—As Zung-wei.

Was that one or the other of the names in the warrant; that does not quite correspond to either of the names?—That is the romanisation I had from the translator and he answered to that name.

So it is possible he didn't quite understand whom you were asking for?—Oh, yes he did.

You say the name in the warrant appears as Chen Fan or Chen Moong-pao: by what name did you ask for him when you went to arrest him?—At first as Zung-wei.

I want to know by what name you asked for him?—Zung-wei.

Will you tell me if you think that is at all like either of the names in the warrant?—I believe that is the Shanghai pronunciation of it, I was given to understand that.

Is that so?—I believe that is so.

By what name did the Chinese detective call this man?—By the same name, or almost the same.

But you can't tell us as far as you recollect by what name he really asked for him?—I recollect his asking for him as Zung-wei.

Now when you went into this room in the Burkill Road, whom did you first see?—Three young ladies.

Was this man, Chen Ch'ung-yi, as we know him, also present when these three young ladies were first seen by you?—No, Sir.

The Assessor—The prisoner was not there at the time?—No, Sir.

Mr. Ellis—Did you tell them what you wanted?—Yes.

What did you say to them?—I asked them where Zung-wei was and if they knew.

Did they make any reply to that?—None.

Did they do anything?—Yes, they went into the next room where the prisoner was.

How do you know he was there?—He was there when I followed them in.

And what happened?—Then he said he was Zung-wei.

Did he say that before you had spoken to him at all?—He came forward without your saying anything?—No, I asked him first and showed him the name in the warrant and he said, "Yes, that's me."

In what language was all this carried on?—In the Shanghai dialect.

With which you are conversant?—Not very well: I know it quite a little.

Will you tell us and positively swear that this man did not say that he was the son of his father?—Two days afterwards in the police station.—

No, on this occasion?—He did not.

You are certain he did not say so?—Positive.

Now, were you accompanied on this occasion by a Chinese detective and by others of the accused?—Yes, by the man said to be Ch'ien Chieh-fu.

Was there anyone else there besides the sisters?—Yes, one other man—the prisoner Ch'ien Yun-seng.

The Assessor—Was he, under arrest at that time?—No sir, he was arrested at that same time.

Did that man make any remark as to his proper name not being on the warrant?

The Assessor—The one arrested with Chen Ch'ung-yi?

Witness—He said his name was, also on the warrant.

Mr. Ellis—Are you sure he did not say that was not his name?—He said so two days afterwards; the same remark applies to both prisoners.

Didn't that man protest directly he was brought to the police station that that was not his name on the warrant?—Not to my knowledge.

Now I think you said in examination-in-chief that these ladies were Chen Fan's sisters; did you know that at the time?

The Assessor—No, he said they were Chen Ch'ung-yi's sisters, not Chen Fan's.

Mr. Ellis—So there was really no deception practised on you, as you know they were the sisters of the man you wanted?—I knew they were the daughters of the man I wanted.

And did you know they were the sisters of this man you were arresting?—I knew they were the daughters of the man who owned and managed the Supao newspaper office.

Did you know this man was not Chen Fan?—No, I did not.

But you say these ladies were the daughters of Chen Fan?—No, I knew they were the daughters of the manager of the Supao.

You knew perfectly well that this man was not Chen Fan?—I did not.

The Assessor—Not if you knew they were not the daughters of this man but were the daughters of Chen Fan?—No Sir, I say they were Chen Fan's daughters, but I did not know who Chen Fan was.

Mr. Ellis—You knew that this man was related to these three ladies and you knew that these ladies were not the daughters of this man?—Yes, because they were older than he.

In your own mind you knew you were not arresting Chen Fan?—I did not know Chen Fan, and I had no one to tell me who he was or what he was.

But you must have known perfectly well at the time that this man you were arresting was not Chen Fan?—I did not know.

Did you think he was not?—I had my suspicions he was not.

Now how long afterwards do you say it was before the proper idea was arrived at?

—Detective Armstrong told me two days afterwards that he had interrogated the men and that both denied they were the men wanted.

While you were having this conversation with these men did you at any time ask the Chinese detective to talk to them or to interpret the answers they gave?—Yes, the conversation was sometimes done by myself but mostly it was through the Chinese detective.

Re-examination by Mr. White-Cooper—

Having suspicions as to whether this man was Chen Fan or not, I suppose you were particularly careful to show him his name on the warrant?—Yes, that was why I showed him the warrant.

The Assessor—He has already told us that.

Mr. White-Cooper—I wanted it perfectly clear.

Mr. Ellis—With regard to this matter, it appears to be somewhat important, there are two witnesses we propose to call.

The Assessor—In connection with the arrest of Chen Ch'ung-yi?

Mr. Ellis:—Yes, to show that there was a misunderstanding—I will use that nice word—as to the identity.

Was there anyone else there besides the sisters?—Yes, one other man—the prisoner Ch'ien Yun-seng.

The Assessor—Was he, under arrest at that time?—No sir, he was arrested at that same time.

Did that man make any remark as to his proper name not being on the warrant?

The Assessor—The one arrested with Chen Ch'ung-yi?

Witness—He said his name was, also on the warrant.

Mr. Ellis—Are you sure he did not say that was not his name?—He said so two days afterwards; the same remark applies to both prisoners.

Didn't that man protest directly he was brought to the police station that that was not his name on the warrant?—Not to my knowledge.

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The Assessor—In connection with the arrest of Chen Ch'ung-yi?

Mr. Ellis:—Yes, to show that there was a misunderstanding—I will use that nice word—as to the identity.

Mr. White-Cooper—Then I will call the Chinese detective who accompanied Detective Eadie.

Native detective, called, cautioned and examined by Mr. White-Cooper.—

What is your name?—Ning-wu.

Are you a detective in the Municipal Police Force?—Yes.

And you were instructed to go with Detective Eadie on this occasion on the 30th of June?—Yes.

To carry out the execution of the warrant against Chên Fan and others?—Yes.

Where did you go?—To 702, Burkill Road—a Chinese school for girls.

Mr. Ellis's interpreter—A woman's paper office.

Mr. White-Cooper—Will you tell us what took place when you got there?—When we went there we met the two girls at the door and I asked them about Chên Fan and Sung Tsou-dah. The girls said these men were not there but a man was inside and I went in. There we saw Chên Ch'ung-yi and showed him the names on the warrant. At that time I did not know who Chên Fan was, but the prisoner was asked and he replied, "I am Chên Fan, what is the matter." Then the foreign detective Eadie showed him the names on the warrant.

And did he object that those were not the characters of his name?—He didn't deny it.

Then what happened next?—Then the fat man came up, Ch'ien Yun-sêng.

And what then?—I asked him what was his name, and he said, Ch'ien Yun-sêng.

That is another name mentioned in the warrant?—Yes.

As regards Chên Ch'ung-yi, was anything further asked him as to his name in the warrant?—We told him he was wanted by the authorities and took him to the station.

You don't know Chên Fan by sight?—No, but when we asked them at the house this man said he was the man.

At the station did you interrogate the prisoner?—At the station I handed this man over as Chên Fan, and prisoner did not then say he was not Chên Fan.

Did you read the charge over to him?—The charge was explained to the prisoner.

Did the prisoner make any comment or objection in any way?—The prisoner said he knew it already.

He seemed to know all about it?—Yes.

Did you have any further conversation with him?—No, nothing more was said, but then I left and went to other work.

Had you any doubt in your mind as to whether you were arresting the right man?—I didn't know: I had no suspicions as to that; when we arrested the man I certainly asked him his name.

Was there anything in what the prisoner said or did to lead you to suppose he was not the right man?—Nothing.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ellis:—

You told us just now that when Detective Eadie showed this prisoner the characters on the warrant he did not deny they were his name?—Yes.

Let me suggest to you that prisoner did not say: "That is my name," but simply left it at that?—No, he did not say that the name was not his.

Chên Chieh-fu, called, cautioned and examined by Mr. Ellis:—

What is your name?—Chên Chieh-fu.

Do you recollect going with this foreign detective and this Chinese detective to a house in Burkill Road some few months ago?—Yes, on the 6th day of the 5th intercalary moon.

Did you go into the house with these two men—the Chinese and foreign detective?—Yes.

Did you see this man Chên Chung-yi in the house?—Yes, he was inside.

Did you hear the foreign detective or the Chinese detective say anything to the man?—The house contained two rooms with two floors. The detectives

went into the inner room and I was by the stairway; what actually was said I can't say.

Didn't you go into the room with them?—I didn't go actually into the room; I was on the stairway, but the detectives went inside.

Did you hear any conversation between this man and the detectives at any time?—No.

What did you see?—I saw them come out all together.

Did you hear anything?—They then went out, got into rickshas and went to the station.

But you didn't hear anything?—No.

Did you know this man's family?—Yes.

You knew them before?—Yes.

Did you have any conversation with the detectives about the family?—No.

You were under arrest at that time?—Yes.

Did you make any protest in regard to your name?—I saw my name Chên Chieh-fu in the warrant as editor of the paper, and I told the police I was not the editor but only the accountant, and the police told me I could make that explanation at the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. White-Cooper—How long had you been employed as accountant to the Supao?

Mr. Jones—We need not go into this witness's antecedents.

The Assessor—It is obviously an important point, if he was put down as the editor.

Mr. Jones—There is no doubt about that, but my friend has not gone on with that prosecution.

Mr. White-Cooper—I suppose you knew Chên Fan?—Yes.

Do you know when Chên Fan left Shanghai?—On the 3rd day of the intercalary 5th moon he disappeared.

The Assessor—That would be the 27th June.

Mr. White-Cooper—That is all I have to ask; this witness knows nothing about what took place.

Chên Yun-sêng called, cautioned and examined by Mr. Ellis:—

What is your name?—Chên Yun-sêng.

Were you in the house in Burkill Road a few months ago when Detective Eadie came with a Chinese detective?—Yes, I was in a room upstairs.

Who else was there besides you?—Besides myself there were Chên Ch'ung-yi and his two sisters.

Do you recollect, and can you state, the questions asked by the foreign detective?

Mr. White-Cooper—This is hearsay evidence.

The Assessor—But it is not necessary to exclude it.

Mr. Jones—This is not hearsay evidence; the witness and the prisoner were both present.

Mr. Ellis—What did you hear said in the presence of them all when you were present?

The Assessor—That is not hearsay evidence.

Mr. White-Cooper—I did not quite catch the question before.

Witness—They could not understand what the foreign detective said and so the Chinese detective interpreted and I heard him ask this man Chên Ch'ung-yi for his father, but Chên Ch'ung-yi said his father was not there but gone away; but if the police wanted him (Chên Ch'ung-yi) they could take him. Chên Ch'ung-yi said this three times and then was taken by Detective Eadie. Then the Chinese detective said "No have seen your father and must want him; suppose you have let him go away." With regard to myself I was not shown the warrant nor was my name on the warrant.

The Assessor—We don't want to hear about himself.

Mr. Jones—It is interesting to hear it, as a mistake was made in his case also.

Mr. Ellis—With regard to yourself; were you addressed by your proper name?

Chên Ch'ung-yi addressed me as Mr. Ch'ieu and the detectives arrested me also.

Were you shown the warrant then?—No.

The Assessor—There is no need to go into the details in his case; the fact that a mistake was made in his case also would carry us no further.

Mr. Ellis—No, but it is somewhat likely with all these Chinese names.

Cross-examination by Mr. White-Cooper.

I suppose you are a friend of the Chên family?—I am acquainted with them.

With the father?—Yes.

And of course with the son?—Yes.

I suppose you knew what the police had come for?—I did not see the warrant, although I had heard before that several men were wanted.

Did you speak to the detective at all about the identity of this man, Chên Fan, or his son?

The Assessor—At the police-station do you mean?

Mr. White-Cooper—No, at the house.

Witness—I did not identify the man but the Chinese detective said: "You are Chên Fan."

Mr. Ellis's Interpreter—What he said was that the detective said: "Your father is Chên Fan."

Witness—The detective said he wanted Chên Ch'ung-yi's father who had a moustache.

Mr. White-Cooper—Did you know at this time that Chên Fan the father, had run away?—I heard Chên Ch'ung-yi say that his father had gone away.

What is your employment?—I am a cocoon spinner.

And I suppose you were anxious that the father and son should not get into trouble, being a friend of theirs?—I could not say what was the business of the police.

The Assessor—He simply means that he maintained a passive attitude and did not help or hinder the police.

Mr. White-Cooper (showing a paper)—Are these the characters of your name?

In the police station I told the police —.

The Assessor—There is no necessity to go into this witness's case.

Mr. White-Cooper—Quite so, but on the point of the father and the son's story; do you speak the Shanghai dialect?—No.

The Assessor—What part of the country do you come from?—Chinkiang.

I fancy the Shanghai dialect would be intelligible to you?—Not very much.

Mr. White-Cooper—In what dialect was the conversation between Chên Ch'ung-yi and the detectives carried out?

In the official dialect.

Do you know what part of the world Chên Fan came from?—From Hunan.

Do you say the conversation took place in mandarin?—Yes.

Do you know what dialect Detective Eadie was speaking?—A mixture of mandarin and the Shanghai dialect.

The Assessor—But he said he did not understand Detective Eadie.

Mr. White-Cooper—Did the Chinese detective speak mandarin?—Yes.

And you understood mandarin?—Yes.

The Assessor—I don't think that is a point of any importance as a matter of fact.

Mr. White-Cooper—The detective says he cannot speak mandarin.

Mr. Ellis—I am very sorry about that; I expect being a detective he is conversant with many languages.

Chên Ch'ung-yi, called, cautioned, and examined by Mr. Ellis:—

What is your name?—Chên Ch'ung-yi.

What took place when you were arrested in Park Road?—The detectives told me they wanted my father, Chên Fan; I told them he had gone to Japan. They then said they must have him and I said: "He

is not here, if you want me I can go." I repeated this three times and then the detectives said "Well, come on." Then we proceeded to the police station and when I got there I was locked up.

The Assessor—Were you shown the warrant at the time of your arrest?—No, not when they came to the house for my father.

The Assessor—You were not shown it before being taken to the police station?—No.

Mr. Ellis—Were you shown anything at the house with your father's name on it?—No, they didn't show me anything; they only wanted to arrest Chen Fan.

Cross-examination by Mr. White-Cooper:—

Were you witness shown your name on any paper, either at the police station or at the house?—I did not see any paper or which was written any name; I only heard them say about my father's name.

You knew they had come to arrest somebody, either yourself or your father?—They asked where Chen Fan had gone to.

Was it the Chinese detective who asked?—The foreign detective said something first; I told the detective I was Chen Fan's son.

Did the native detective speak to you on the subject?—The native detective also told me the police wanted my father.

In what dialect was this carried on?—In the official dialect.

You speak the official dialect?—Yes.

The Assessor—Of course there is not such a tremendous difference; the mandarin of the average man is very like the Shanghai dialect, and it is difficult to draw a hard and fast line between one and the other.

Mr. White-Cooper—At the police station was the charge read over to you?—The police told me I was arrested in connection with the "Supao" case.

Was the charge read over to you?—No. The Assessor—The evidence was, I think, that the charge was explained to him.

Mr. White-Cooper—Was the charge explained to you?—It was not explained to me, but I was told my arrest was in connection with the "Supao" case.

Was your own name ever mentioned, or only your father?—They said Chen Fan.

Did you tell the police at the Central Station you were not Chen Fan?—I did.

To a foreigner or a native?—To a foreigner.

The Chihhsien—It is evident that he explained that his father had run away and he delivered himself up in his place.

Mr. Ellis—That is a mild translation.

The Assessor—I think that concludes the case. You don't wish to make any remarks on the evidence, I suppose.

Mr. White-Cooper—The only point is that we do not ask that this man should be punished, but that security should be given by him to appear before this Court if called upon to do so during any time of his father's absence from Shanghai, if the Court requires his presence.

The Assessor—How can he possibly be required while his father is absent? It is no good having this man present while his father is away.

Mr. White-Cooper—He may be required. The Assessor—I could understand he might be required if his father returned, but not while his father is away.

Mr. White-Cooper—Then I will make the application more extensive and ask that he appear before the Court at any time he may be required.

The Chihhsien—He can try to find his father.

Mr. Jones—My friend has not shown any ground whatever why this security should be given. I think the object of calling this evidence was to show that this young man had, as a matter of fact, represented himself to be his father, and it is evident from what the magistrate

has said that the evidence has failed to satisfy the Court that he did. Now the only analogous procedure to the application my friend has made is in the case where a preliminary hearing has taken place and the main trial is to come on subsequently, in which cases witnesses are bound over to appear at a definite time and place for the purpose of giving evidence at the main trial. In this case the application has now been made much more extensive and amounts to this, that the Court will compel this man, if it accedes to the application, to find security to appear at any time and place before the Court and further to endeavour to find his father—a thing they cannot compel him to do—and that without showing that this man has any means of knowing where his father is, or that he has himself been connected with the "Supao," or with his father in his literary work. The charge which had been made against this young man has very properly been withdrawn, and I ask that he be allowed to go about his business and stay or leave Shanghai as any ordinary citizen.

Mr. Ellis—I should like to add one word and respectfully ask the Court to come to a decision at once. The prisoners have already enjoyed the hospitality of the Municipal Council for four months; they have had ample opportunity of appreciating the kindness of the police, and fully understand that now. They are very anxious that a decision on this point of security should be at once arrived at. They are anxious to obtain their liberty and are perfectly entitled to it.

The Assessor—There can be only one meaning attached to the request that this man give security to find his father, and that is that, if he fails to do so, when he comes back he will be dealt with as if he were his father. I cannot, of course, agree to that. There is no other possible meaning to the request and that is what would take place according to Chinese ideas. This will probably require some deliberation with the magistrate.

Mr. Ellis—I was perfectly aware that was the meaning, but my friend, Mr. White-Cooper, had not the courage to put it to the Court; it is an unreasonable application.

The Assessor—The cases of the other men will require some deliberation with the magistrate first. There now remains only the case of Lung Chih-tse.

Mr. White-Cooper—With regard to Lung Chih-tse the position is that the magistrate has held that the final trial must take place in Hupeh, and you, Sir, state that your instructions are different. The offence with which this man is charged took place at Hankow.

The Assessor—You are not proceeding to develop a *prima facie* case.

Mr. White-Cooper—No; this took place at Hankow within the jurisdiction of Hupeh, and not of the Viceroy of Nanking. Before, therefore, we can decide, the authorities of Hupeh must be consulted. The local authorities here cannot, of course, use their discretion in the matter, and I therefore apply that the case of this prisoner be adjourned and not dealt with until the decision of the Hupeh authorities has been arrived at. The Hupeh authorities have been informed as to the present position and no doubt they will give their decision as soon as they arrive at it. I, therefore, apply to the magistrate that the case of Lung Chih-tse be adjourned until the decision of the Hupeh authorities has reached Shanghai.

Mr. Jones—With regard to my friend's first statement that the act complained of in the charge took place in Hupeh, all I say is it does not appear so from the indictment. No doubt the uprising which was to take place was to be at Hankow, but from all the indictment says the uprising might well have been planned at Shanghai. And with

regard to the application for an adjournment for a reference to Hupeh, this case has been dealt with hitherto on the same footing as those of the other five prisoners. And as the Court will see from a reference to the original warrant, which has been referred to many times, this man's name appears on that warrant in the same way as the other five prisoners, and the charges made in that warrant against this man are also set out there. And they are different charges from those set out in the indictment. I submit that it is wrong entirely for the prosecution to come here at this late time and make this application. They have had six months to consider and ask for instructions from somewhere else. I respectfully submit that unless the prosecution is prepared to go on at once that it is the duty of the Court to discharge the prisoner.

Mr. White-Cooper—The point at issue is whether we have only to make out a *prima facie* case or not.

The Assessor—My instructions are that the six men are to be tried here, and throughout the negotiations this man has been treated on the same footing as the others. I have talked it over with the Chinese magistrate and explained to him that the men were all to be tried here, failing which it would be our duty to dismiss the charge. I have, however, agreed to wait a limited time, until the Chinese authorities can get instructions by telegraph.

Mr. Jones—Can you give us any idea of what a limited time means?

The Assessor—I talked it over yesterday with the interpreter to the Taotai and he agreed to telegraph at once, so the delay ought not to be of more than a day or two. I do not think it right the prisoner should be detained any length of time as, during the last four or five months, there has been ample leisure.

Mr. Jones—Ample opportunity to decide on that course or to bring their evidence.

The Assessor—Undoubtedly.

The Chihhsien—If this man were set free without the concurrence of the Hupeh authorities, we should be bound to arrest him again as soon as he left the Settlement.

The Assessor—And therefore I have promised to wait; it is of no use discussing it further now.

The Chihhsien produced a document in Chinese characters.

The Assessor—The magistrate has prepared, I see, an order, but as I have not looked at it, I must take my time, I cannot possibly say here whether it is suitable or not.

The Court then adjourned sine die.

Lung Chih-tse endeavoured to present a petition to the Court, but the paper was not received.

Two More Prisoners Released.

On Wednesday morning at the Mixed Court two more of the "Supao" prisoners were released from custody.

The men were Chen Ch'ung-yi, son of the editor of the "Supao," and Lung Chih-tse, who was alleged to be concerned in the Hankow plot of August, 1900.

The prosecution had asked that Chen Ch'ung-yi should give some sort of security for his father's appearance. This was refused and the prisoner was released unconditionally.

In the case of Lung Chih-tse, no evidence was offered, but the prisoner was called upon to sign a document to the effect that although he was acquainted with the leader of the Hankow plot he was not concerned in the plot. This was intended as a warrant to enable him to proceed unmolested to Hupeh if he so desires.

It was announced that the Chinese authorities will pay half the rent of the "Supao" premises during the time they

have been closed; the personal effects of the prisoners have been restored; but the question of compensation for wrongful imprisonment will have to be raised through other channels.

The decision is still reserved in the cases of the two pamphleteers, Chang Pin-ling and Tsou Yung.

** We issued the above as an "Extra" yesterday morning.

16th December.

The Rendering of Judgment.

The Court reassembled in the upper room.

Chên Ch'ung-yi was brought forward.

Mr. White-Cooper was not present.

Mr. Jones—This is the man for whom it is suggested security should be given. The Court has heard the application and the reply.

The Assessor—Yes.

The Chihhsien—The reason why Mr. White-Cooper has not come is because the Court is going to release this man unconditionally.

The prisoner was then released.

Lung Chih-tse was then brought forward and interrogated by the Chihhsien in Chinese.

Mr. Ellis—May I respectfully interrupt the magistrate? No question should be asked which in any shape or form touches on the charge made against this man.

The Assessor—I will watch the magistrate. The questions put by the magistrate are more formal than anything else, and the present prisoner will also be released now.

The Chihhsien—Before this man is released I simply want a statement from him for the satisfaction of the authorities at Hupeh that he is not guilty of the charge.

Mr. Ellis—Does the Court want us to draw up this statement or will the Court draw it up.

The Assessor—I think it will be the most satisfactory course for the Court to draw it up.

Mr. Ellis—I take it it will be submitted to us as a matter of form.

The Assessor—Of course.

Mr. Ellis—Can it be done soon as the prisoner is anxious to be released?

The Assessor—It is simply for the satisfaction of the authorities in Hupeh. The magistrate points out that without this formality the prisoner would be liable to get into trouble if he went into Hupeh, but with this he will be able to proceed there unmolested.

While the undertaking was being drawn up.

Mr. Jones—Then there is only the question of dealing with the other two men.

The Assessor—That can't be entered into at present.

Mr. Jones—The case having been closed as regards the Hupeh man and the other prisoners, I have to bring before the Court that I think the Court ought certainly to recommend the Chinese authorities to pay these persons some compensation for their long captivity on these wrong charges which are now withdrawn.

The Chihhsien—I have no power to engage at the present time to pay anything.

The Assessor—As a matter of fact this is not the proper place to make the application.

Mr. Jones—I thought it my duty to mention the matter, but if this is not the place perhaps other steps will be taken and representations made through other channels.

The Chihhsien—There has been a case of malicious representation on the part of a man not arrested yet and this led to

one of the men before the Court being arrested wrongfully.

Mr. Jones—At all events that is a matter for representations elsewhere. There is, however, a matter over which the Court has jurisdiction—a question of the private property of this young man Chên Ch'ung-yi, which has been seized. It became mixed with the other property belonging to the "Supao" prisoners. There is no doubt this young man is the son of the Editor of the "Supao," and that some of his personal effects have been seized.

The Assessor—The personal effects will, of course, be restored; the other things will remain for the present until it is decided what shall be done with them.

Mr. Jones—Another matter, which has already been mentioned; the question of the rent for the "Supao" premises during the time they have been seized and locked up by the Chinese authorities.

The Chihhsien—That matter rests with the Taotai.

Mr. Jones—So long as I am assured it will be brought before the Taotai—

The Assessor—It has been brought before him. I wrote to the Mixed Court magistrate and he has brought it to the notice of the Taotai. The Mixed Court magistrate says that an arrangement will be made here for payment of half the rent and if you make the application next week the money will be handed over to you.

Mr. Jones—I omitted to mention that Cheng Chieh-fu, the accountant, also had some personal effects.

The Assessor—It is understood that all the personal effects of the men before the Court will be handed back.

Mr. Jones—Then that closes the proceedings?

The Assessor—Except the signing of this document. This is a purely formal statement and in no way affects the prisoner's liberty hereafter; it is not in the nature of a security at all. The draft says that the prisoner was not acquainted with the plot to burn down Hankow and murder the officials there and he has therefore to be released, but if at any future date (there is no reference to anything that is past) he is guilty to being implicated in any plot he is liable to be punished. It says that although he was acquainted with the leader of the plot he was in no way connected with the details of the plot.

Mr. Jones—I don't quite understand the construction of the last part (that he is liable for implication in any plot in the future).

The Assessor—It is the usual form of a document of this sort.

The prisoner read over the document with Mr. Jones's interpreter and signed it. He was then released.

The Assessor—That closes the proceedings.

The Court then rose.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 11th December.

Before Mr. WANG (Asst. Magistrate) and Mr. H. H. BRISTOW (Asst. British Assessor).

Alleged Eye-gouger on Trial.

Tsui Mao-mow, alleged to be a member of the gang of Pootung loafers, who gouged out an ex-member's eyes on the 28th of April appeared for trial. Inspector Bourke stated that in connection with this case three men were convicted on the evidence given by the complainant, one of whom was sentenced to life imprisonment. Later another man apprehended was also convicted on the complainant's evidence. The complainant was

formerly a member of the gang but left them and started in business for himself as a hawker. When the matter was first reported to the police the complainant handed in the names of eleven men, who were in the party which assaulted him, and the name of Mao Tung (the prisoner's nickname) was among them. The prisoner was convicted on a charge of extortion in 1898 in the Native city. In October 1900, he was convicted on a charge of assault and larceny and in July, 1902, on another charge of extortion. Last March a warrant was issued for the arrest of the prisoner on another charge and two Mixed Court runners armed with the warrant were arrested in the French Concession and each sentenced to three months' imprisonment for attempting to place the prisoner under arrest. Two warrants for the arrest of the prisoner in the Native city, for unknown reasons have never been executed. The police arrested the prisoner on information received from a friend of the complainant. When the prisoner was taken to the Hongkew station, the complainant was sent for to identify him, which he said he could do by the voice and height of the prisoner. When the complainant approached the prisoner, he (the prisoner) tried to make himself smaller bending his knees, and only through force on the part of the police, could the prisoner be made to stand so that his actual height could be ascertained.

The complainant was placed in the witness box and stated that the prisoner was one of the men who assisted in gouging out his eyes. On cross-examination by Mr. Vorwerk, counsel for the prisoner, the complainant stated that he had known the prisoner for about five or six years under the name of Mao Tung. He was asked to go to the police station to identify a man arrested, and was told that it was Mao Tung. Answering a question by Inspector Bourke, he said that all of the loafers had nicknames.

Detective Kingston stated that he placed the prisoner under arrest in an opium den in Tiendong Road on information received from a friend of the complainant, through Native Detective Kuesun, who assisted in making the arrest. The witness was sure the prisoner was the man wanted as at the time the arrest was made he had been looking for him for four days. He had a list of the names furnished by the complainant, and had found out before making the arrest that the prisoner's real name was Tsui Mao-mow. He was also present when the complainant identified the prisoner. Kuesun, the native detective was called and gave corroborative evidence to that of Detective Kingston.

The witness also stated that he never received any information which led to the arrest of the prisoner from any member of the police department, but from friends of the complainant.

The friend of the complainant who gave the information to the native detective stated that he had known the complainant for six or seven years. He also knew the prisoner by sight. Last May he went to the complainant's house and saw him with his eyes gouged out. The complainant had asked him, if he could do something for him, and had told him the names of the men who had assaulted him, some of whom he knew. The complainant had told him that the prisoner was the man who had held his queue. The witness was formerly a loafer but has since reformed.

The complainant's wife stated that her husband had two older brothers who were hawkers in French town. She had been taken to French town in a carriage and saw some friends of the prisoner, who had told her not to have her husband give evidence against the prisoner, and he would receive a few dollars each month. Later she was taken to the French police station, and was told not to get evidence. There was one foreigner present at the police station. He wanted her husband to say that the prisoner was not mixed up in the case. In cross-examination, she stated that she had gone to the office of the interpreter of counsel for the prisoner, but did so at the request of friends of the prisoner. She did not say that she would get two hundred dollars every year if the prisoner was convicted by the Court.

The complainant was recalled and stated that the leader of the gang had gouged out one eye. Another man said, that if he had one eye left he could find his way to the

police station, so the second eye was also gouged out. The prisoner held his queue throughout the execution of the torture. He had also asked for money.

The two older brothers of the complainant were the first witnesses for the defence.

Both denied that they had been threatened with expulsion from the French Concession if they gave evidence against the prisoner. All that they could say on behalf of the defence was that their brother had been a loafer.

The Inspector of the French Municipal Slaughter-house stated that the prisoner had been employed every day in the slaughter-house since the 20th of last February, as a sort of an over-seer. He had found him to be a bright intelligent and competent man and had always been satisfied with his services. It would be impossible for the prisoner to absent himself from his work without the knowledge of the witness. The prisoner was falsely accused, through the jealousy of a policeman at the Hongkew station. The prisoner owned two boats for the transportation of hogs, and the policeman, who owned only one boat, thought he could increase his business if the prisoner was placed under arrest. On cross-examination by Inspector Bourke, the witness stated that the evidence he had given relative to the boats was only hearsay. He did not know that the 28th of April (the day on which the crime was committed) was a holiday, and had never heard of the prisoner being arrested before, except once, for debt.

Further hearing was fixed for next Monday morning.

Shanghai, 14th December.

Before Mr. WANG (Asst. Magistrate) and Mr. H. H. BRISTOW, (Asst. British Assessor).

Eye-Gouger Sentenced.

Tsao Mao-mow, accused of being implicated with the gang who gouged out the eyes of an ex-member on the 28th of April 1903, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and to receive five-hundred blows and at an interval of six months to receive five-hundred more.

The Inspector of the French Municipal slaughter-house in giving further direct evidence said that the prisoner while employed in the slaughter-house worked from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. His duties were to see that every one was at work and if any one was absent the prisoner would report it to the witness. The witness again repeated that the prisoner was not absent at any time from his work and that he could show by his books that the prisoner was present every day. Books were produced to show that on the night of the 28th of April work was carried on at the slaughter-house, which noted that on that night 124 pigs and four oxen had been slaughtered. He also stated that it was not a Chinese holiday.

Cross-examined by Inspector Bourke he stated that he did not count the labourers, but that was done by the prisoner, who reported to him if any one was absent and it was put down in a book.

The witness stated that he was always on night duty and visited the slaughter-house about 9.30 p.m. He had never been absent a single night from his duty this year. He was sick a couple of days in June but worked just the same. He had no record of his inspections. The prisoner put it in Chinese and gave it to the interpreter, who gave it to the witness to put it down in a book every morning.

A native pork dealer stated that every month he had business in Hongkew and went there to collect money due him from various other dealers. On the occasion of the prisoner's arrest, he had gone to Hongkew to collect two hundred and fifty dollars for the witness, on which he was to receive fifty per cent commission. He stated that the prisoner was a head butcher in Hongkew, and owned three boats. Constable No. 5 of the Hongkew station also owned a boat, and because of his influence was able to secure more cargo than his boat could carry and sometimes used the prisoner's boats. The opium house at 66 Tiendong Road was a headquarters for the pork dealers.

Cross-examined by Inspector Bourke he stated he was not employed at the French Municipal slaughter-house, but stated he was

connected with it and went there when any complaints were made. Inspector Bourke endeavoured to show that the witness was employed in the slaughter-house in the same capacity in the day time as the prisoner was at night. The witness refused to admit that he was employed there.

A native in the employ of the French River Police stated that he had known the prisoner for over ten years. It was his duty to give out certificates of registration for boats. He identified two certificates for boats belonging to the prisoner. He identified a certificate purported to be an application of Constable No. 5 for a boat license. On cross-examination, it was learned that the application had been made on the 3rd inst.

The prisoner was then questioned by Mr. Vorwerk and admitted that he had been punished on different occasions by the City Magistrate, but stated it was only for minor offences, such as disputes, etc.

Mr. Vorwerk stated that he had no more evidence to offer and Inspector Bourke called Constable No. 5 of the Hongkew station in rebuttal. The witness stated that he knew the prisoner fourteen years ago. He had been in the Police department for thirteen years. At one time the prisoner had asked him to use his influence as policeman to collect a debt, but he had refused to do it. He was on duty at the station when the prisoner was arrested, and was asked by the prisoner to send a letter to a friend, which he refused to do. The witness stated that he did not own any boats or any interest in any and had never been in the pork business. He stated he had no connections whatever outside his duties as a policeman. He thought the prisoner had a grudge against him because he would not deliver the letter for him. The witness also stated that he never applied for a boat license, or never instructed any one to apply for him.

Mr. Vorwerk then summed up the case and said it was the duty of the Court to decide whether or not the prisoner was the beast who assisted in this awful assault. He said he would not dwell on the fact that the prisoner was punished by the City Magistrate as he understood the Court had records which showed that such had been the case, but even so, it had no bearing on the present case. The police claimed to have received information which led to the arrest of the prisoner from an ex-member of the gang. The attorney continued by stating that he had tried to prove that the information was given through jealousy. The alleged nickname of the prisoner was given to the police some time after the assault, and it was said he was a tall man. The prisoner is a tall man, but there are many tall men, and it was the opinion of the attorney that the duty of the police was to prove that the prisoner was Mao Dung. He stated that any of the five men convicted previously on the same charge could say whether or not he was Mao Dung and a member of their gang. Mr. Vorwerk stated that the complainant had identified the prisoner by his voice, after he had been told he had been arrested. He continued by saying that the defence had endeavoured to prove an alibi, which was a very hard thing to do after such a length of time had elapsed, but that he felt it had been thoroughly established through the evidence of the Inspector of the slaughter-house, who showed by his books that work had been carried on every night, and that the month of April, was an especially busy month. Also, that he would have noted the prisoner's absence from his work.

Inspector Bourke in summing up the evidence introduced by the prosecution called attention to the action of the prisoner in trying to deceive the complainant when the identification was made at the police station. He also stated that if Constable No. 5 had any trouble with the prisoner and wanted him arrested he would have reported to him, so that it is clear the information received which led to the prisoner's arrest was received from other sources. The Inspector stated that in regard to the alleged application for a boat license, it seemed strange that No. 5 should make such an application after this case had come up, and he would leave the matter for the Court to decide as to how the form of application was obtained. He stated that since attempts had been made to intimidate the complainant's wife, he had placed them both in a lodging house, under

police surveillance. He also stated that the 28th of April, was a holiday, the statement of the witness for the defence, that it was not, notwithstanding.

After a short conference between the Magistrate and Assessor to determine the punishment to be given, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced as above stated.

Shanghai, 15th December.

Before Mr. WANG (Asst. Magistrate) and Dr. BARCHET (American Assessor).

A Murderous Footpad.

A prisoner who has just completed serving a sentence of a month's cangue imposed by the French Mixed Court, for carrying a loafer's knife, was arrested on a warrant issued by this Court. The prisoner was charged with being concerned with two other natives, now in custody, and serving out sentences; in cutting and wounding a native in Bubbling Well Road on the 3rd ultimo. The complainant was walking along when he was accosted by the prisoner and two others, who demanded a ring that he was wearing. Upon his refusal to give it up the men fell upon him and inflicted eleven wounds on his head, neck, and shoulders. The prisoner was identified by the complainant and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, one month's cangue, and to receive three hundred blows.

A Boat Thief.

A native was charged with being concerned with two other men in the robbery of two thousand dollars from a boat between Shanghai and Foochow on the 20th of May 1903. The prisoner was arrested several days ago and admitted that he had assisted in the robbery, but that he had given two hundred and fifty dollars, which was his share, to a lodging-house keeper in Hangchow. A warrant was issued for the arrest of this lodging-house keeper who stated that the prisoner had given the money to him to keep, and who was discharged on refunding the money.

The thief was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, a month's cangue, and to receive three hundred blows.

Shanghai, 16th December.

Before Mr. WANG (Asst. Magistrate) and Mr. H. H. BRISTOW (Asst. British Assessor).

Stole Money from a Desk.

A cook employed at the International Dock was charged with stealing fifty dollars and attempting to steal a watch and chain from a desk. Mr. McCall, an employee at the Docks, stated that money had been stolen from the desk on various occasions. On the 10th inst. he entered the room and saw the prisoner at the desk, which had been unlocked. The prisoner at once ran out of the room without taking anything. The case was remanded from Friday to give the prisoner a chance to refund the money he had stolen at other times, but being unable to do so, he was sentenced to receive two hundred blows and a week's cangue.

A coolie employed at the International Dock on leaving work at night was searched by the watchman and a lead scuttle trough was found hidden under his coat. A representative of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. stated that similar petty thieving had been a source of great annoyance to the Company. The real value of the articles did not amount to very much, but the annoyance in replacing the articles had caused endless trouble. He stated that it was impossible to keep watch on all of the coolies employed, and in some instances they even stole sea-cocks. The prisoner was sentenced to receive one hundred blows and ten days' cangue.

When you feel Limp and Languid,

When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, your bowels costive, and you awake in the morning fagged and worn out, with no relish for breakfast and dreading your work, be sure your stomach and liver need help. Indigestion is poisoning your blood and sapping your strength. Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure you. It will purify your blood and restore vigour and tone to your system. Take it daily after meals.

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Will re-invigorate you.

BIRTHS.

GIESEL.—On the 12th of December, 1903, at 8, Szechuen Road, the wife of A. Giesel, of a daughter.

WOLTER.—On the 13th of December, 1903, at Chemulpo, Corea, the wife of Carl Wolter, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—POULTER.—On the 11th of December, 1903, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Herbert Alfred, son of James Gray of Shanghai, to Hilda Maude, eldest daughter of the late Sidney Herbert Poulter, of London and Norwich.

DEATHS.

D'ARCY ANDERSON.—On the 5th of November, 1903, at Nikko Lodge, Netley, England, Josephine, Widow of the late Colonel D'Arcy Anderson, 78th (now Seaford) Highlanders.

CURTIS.—On the 15th of December, 1903, at the General Hospital, John Curtis, aged 22 years.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygro- meter.	Thermo- meter in Shade.		Intelli- gence.
	9 A.M.	Atmos- phere.			Max.	Min.	
Dec. 9	30.21	50.7	w.	46.8	43.8	60.6	37.3 C.M.
10	30.21	50.2	N. by S.W.	41.9	41.5	58.3	30.1 C.M.
11	30.20	51.3	W.N.W.	42.8	40.5	55.4	30.2 S.W.
12	30.15	51.1	S.E. by E.	43.0	44.4	53.0	33.5 O.
13	30.11	51.4	S.E.	51.3	50.2	61.4	46.5 O.M.
14	30.01	54.0	S.E. by S.	60.3	59.2	71.6	53.4 O.
15	30.05	55.4	W.N.W.	4	50.7	49.3	50.7 O.

EXPLANATION.

Initials: b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. ARMAND BEHIC.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Martha Marshall, Miss Moller, Messrs. H. Wright, John A. Moller, T. A. Sone, Chas. G. King, F. Bonnet, M. Baring, W. J. Tyack, P. McGowan, and Pourreau. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Zeng and child, Messrs. Edward V. Wareford and A. B. Hynd. For Colombo—Mr. Woclaw Sieroszewski. For Saigon—Messrs. Martin Jules and Geoyinos Deudimos. For Bombay—Mrs. G. Brunstein, Messrs. P. Saklatvala and F. Schmidt. For Calcutta—Mrs. Violet, and Mr. V. C. Henderson. For Marseilles—Mrs. Menier, Mrs. Piquet, Messrs. Laglaize, Maurin, H. Floch, Le Cerf, Demoy, Montjaret, Pourchane, Tanguy, and Verneret.

Per str. NGANKIN.—For Hankow—Mrs. Hall.

Per str. KIANGWO.—For Ichang—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Little.

Per str. KOREA.—For Hongkong—Mrs. and Miss Klinck, Mrs. A. P. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gray and child, Mr. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. W. S. Crawford, Mrs. A. M. Gade, Misses L. Curry, Sanborn, S. A. Long, F. Shepherd, and Crawford, Messrs. Geo. Wo-chan, Robt. Fulton, F. May, C. P. Goerrig, and Fiske.

Per str. TARTAR.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. St. Clair, Messrs. J. W. Jenks and A. C. Durand.

Per str. COPTIC.—For St. Louis—Messrs. Pwan Kang a Kin Heen. For Kobe—Mr. V. Lavery. For Yokohama—Mrs. S. M. Middleton and Mr. R. W. Borthwick.

Per str. YAMAGUCHI MARU.—For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Otwell, Mrs. R. Murthousky, Messrs. I. M. Unger, O. Monnoy, Van Corbach, Komuro, T. Ito, R. Tsurumi, C. John, T. Shinohara, and Shinohara. For Moji—Mr. C. Nagasawa.

For Kobe—Miss de Souza, Messrs. M. Hori, Ching Kyo-kong, and Den Ih-shung. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. T. Okada and child, Messrs. A. Grinble and M. Graham.

Per str. AMUR.—For Dalny—Mrs. T. Moses, Mrs. N. Fazio, Messrs. E. S. Schroeder, A. Vinokooroff, Kaluarisky, J.

Lazarovitch, J. Lurie, Q. A. Alichanio, and D. Joanides. For Moscow—Messrs. E. Schmidt and Greener.

Per str. SUITAI.—For Wuhu—Messrs. Struve and Chu Lok-ping. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. W. Filchner, and Mr. Naftaly.

Per str. KIAUTSCHOU.—For Nagasaki—Messrs. G. Vaughan, T. Borsie, T. Nevey, and A. Jones. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bourne, Misses Pearson and Firenamer, Messrs. E. Toeyffer and Wong Wah-omang. For Kobe—Mrs. Takaham, Messrs. Schwab, Wong Li-fung and Wong Man and child.

Per str. HSIPING.—For Chinwangtao—Misses James and Cromarty, Lieut. Becke, Dr. C. Lewis, Messrs. von Düring, Knox, L. Roser, G. Coutts, and T. Pearson.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Nanking—Messrs. A. Brand and D. Carson.

Per str. CANTON.—For Chefoo—Mr. Lindquist.

Per str. BALLAARAT.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Hanson, Messrs. A. E. Blanco, Bastien, G. Girault, A. Myers, T. W. Ringhardt, Paul, and W. E. Brady. For Singapore—Messrs. J. W. Campbell, G. S. Casson, and J. B. Girmahomed. For Marseilles—Mr. Saitch. For London—Surgeon Voyle Breton, and Mr. A. Bevington. For London via Marseilles—Mr. W. G. Smith.

Per str. YOKOHAMA MARU.—For Nagasaki—Messrs. W. Hashimoto, F. Sugiyé, and Ching Liang-gyo. For Moji—Mr. T. Yamamoto. For Kobe—Mr. Y. Fujita.

Per str. SHENGKING.—For Chefoo—Messrs. Mayhew, and J. P. Wake. For Weihaiwei—Mr. H. L. Beer.

Per str. YUNGPING.—For Chinwangtao—Mrs. Boad, Mrs. Jacobins, Messrs. Dauge and J. Jadot.

Per str. KIANGKWAN.—For Hankow—Mrs. and Master Dale, and Mrs. Eneuraciao.

INWARD.

Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow and Ports.—Mr. Cairns.

Per str. ELLA.—From Hankow—Mr. W. Happell.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Miss M. A. Wells, and Mrs. A. Nichol.

Per str. KOREA.—From San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. A. Kuhl and child, Mrs. J. E. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gordon, Mrs. E. H. Crane, Misses Chalfant, Moore, Skinner, M. Flanagan, I. Barbour Smith, and F. Hopkinson Smith, Rev. W. P. Chalfant, Capt. A. E. Knights, Dr. Chas. Lewis, Messrs. W. G. Smith, J. H. Osborne, H. D. Thirkield, Fong Ho, M. E. Fitzmann, Vaughan Robinson, and C. A. Wilkes.

Per str. SMILA.—From London—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hudson and two children, Messrs. L. Stedman and A. Hammond. From Marseilles—Mr. Y. des Francis. From Singapore—Mr. Adamson. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Schweggenbecker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bourne, Sergt. Jones, Mr. and Master H. Quelch, Messrs. H. G. Fletcher, H. G. Haimovitch, Thoresen, and Mitchell.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Mr. Geo. Biddle.

Per str. MEIDAH.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Sadoll and two children, Mrs. Moreau, Messrs. Täpfer and Agno.

Per str. NINGPO.—From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Houldfidlar.

Per str. SHENGKING.—From Tientsin and Ports.—Rev. and Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. G. F. Easton, Mrs. Hopkins and two children, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Ida Steinbury, Lieut. Clarke, Messrs. Beecher, Bew, H. Robinson, G. S. Gasson, Stawewann, John Meary, and Ringhardt.

Per str. CHINKIANG.—From Swatow—Mr. Hughes.

Per str. AMUR.—From Dalny—Mrs. Dunn and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann and son, Messrs. Himrod, Carson, Schmidt, Gotzer, Riemann, Friedland, Boroffsky, Birdam, Serper, Wortlepp, Haltron, Biskinsky, Aggelde, and Skilrill.

Per str. COPTIC.—From Hongkong—Mrs. T. S. Peales, Messrs. Goldman and Schle-singer.

Per str. TARTAR.—From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Talaté and J. Zeisler.

Per str. YOKOHAMA MARU.—From Kobe—Messrs. G. Ackerman, G. Daniel, T. Krentigiu, S. Kitashiro, Y. Nagano, Shino-wara, S. Takeda, K. Hayashi, K. Hasebe, T. Nomma, Jin Mase, T. Ito, Matsumoto, Yakata, Rin Shin-kyo, Yang Ee-kuh, Oh Chi-seng, Cho Sing-kai, Hirabiyashi, Koh Sen-woo, S. Miyake, and Y. Nakahara.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mr. L. V. Chute.

Per str. WUHU.—From Hongkong—Mr. Brand.

Per str. SHANSI.—From Swatow—Messrs. Bolton and Cousins.

Per str. TALEE MARU.—From Hankow—Mr. Braund.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Lammert, Capt. Borge, Messrs. Montague, Carruthers, and Philbey.

Per str. KONGPING.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mrs. Teh and child, and Mr. Chun.

Per str. TEHSING.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. Varawa.

Per str. YUENWO.—From Wuhu—Miss Kendall. From Nanking—Rev. J. Ware.

Per str. KLAUSCHOU.—From Antwerp—Mrs. J. Stanley and two children, Messrs. Stichele and E. B. Hayes. From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. McNeill and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mayall, Misses H. Wood and M. Turnbull, and Mrs. K. Larkins and child. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Lemke, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rudolph, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Walther Ellis, Mrs. H. Robn and child, Rev. and Mrs. H. Sedgwick, Miss Onyon, Messrs. P. Blesky and family, F. Goldmann, and Malc. B. Kennedy, Vice-Consul G. Ney, Revs. P. Venturini, A. Boccardo, P. Br udt, M. d' Filippo, R. Covi, V. Cavallin, and De-chiaroli. From Bremen—Miss M. Seitz. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Gracie. Mr. and Mrs. Acopnik. From Penang—Mr. J. B. Harrop. From Suez—Mr. A. Hauf. From Singapore—Vice-consul Daumiller. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Jobsky, Mrs. Bonni. Drs. H. R. Macaulay and M. Fitch, Messrs. Iburg, Geo. McBain, C. McCoslin, E. M. Maclish, L. Newhouse, Peier, D. Wassilin, H. Miller, and Bonni.

Per str. HAEAN.—From Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Messrs. Webster and Leong.

Per str. FUNGSHUN.—From Chefoo—Mr. J. P. Wake.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Bertha, Mrs. Fanny, Miss Mary, Messrs. Veill and Hanson.

Per str. KINGSING.—From Weihaiwei—Mr. F. Larkin.

Per str. MANILA.—From Kobe—Mrs. Miss and Master Fuller, Messrs. H. W. Andrews and E. W. George.

Per str. HAETING.—From Ningpo—Messrs. J. Scholmeke, Wrightson, Jackson, Platt, C. Chow, and S. Chow.

Per str. POYANG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Jurgens and two children, Miss I. M. Price, Capt. French, Bishop Paris, Messrs. Maitland, Kondo A. E. Hespler, Roach, and Keefe.

Per str. KWANGSE.—From Hongkong and Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Myer.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAESCHKE.—From Tsingtao—Mr. Fisher.

Per str. HAKUAI MARU.—From Nagasaki—Mrs. C. G. Buttrick, Mr. and Mrs. Ridzewski, Messrs. Nickolas Russel, and A. Culy.

Per str. SHAOHSING.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Messrs. J. How, Almeida, H. Groot, and R. Miller.

Per str. SUIAN.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Rosa and children, Mr. and Mrs. Goode, Messrs. Griffith and Haygin.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. Simmonds.

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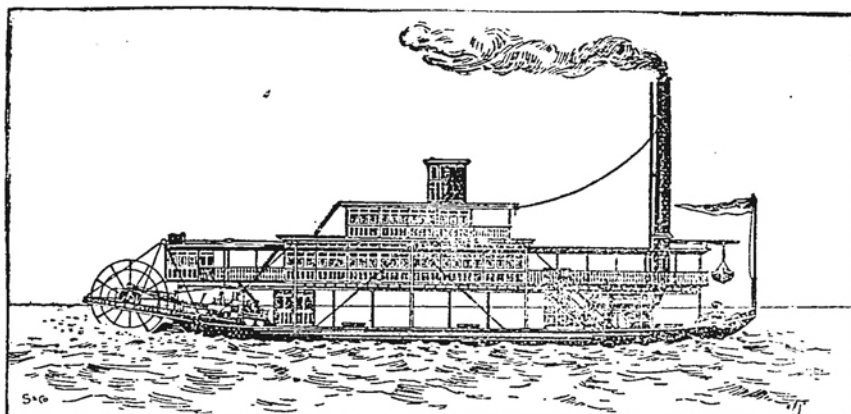
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The "Peking Gazette" for the year

1872-74-77 and 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 17th December.)

The attempt made to force the hand of the Japanese Government has proved abortive, the Diet has been dissolved and the great question as to whether it was to be Peace or War postponed for a few months, the parties concerned resuming their negotiations. In business circles here this seems to be looked upon with some amount of satisfaction, the dealers showing much more disposition to buy at the enhanced prices demanded for spot cargo, and holders are meeting the enquiry with some freedom where they have fresh supplies coming forward. The home markets have strengthened again under the influence of the recovery in Cotton, prices advancing just after we last wrote to 6.64d. and then to 6.74d. yesterday. As a rule it is quite impossible to touch the prices now wanted in MANCHESTER, but here and there Manufacturers have been found willing to make concessions for goods on hand in order to keep their makes to the front, where they have to buy the raw material, however, prices are quite prohibitive. For instance, a repeat order for ENGLISH DRILLS, similar to those advised as bought last week, brings the price back as seven pence up! The market is undoubtedly strong for plain staples, but a steady indent business is going on in Dyed goods for delivery well on into next Summer. The export of Plain Cottons from MANCHESTER for the past two weeks was 8,000,000 yards. Some of the dealers who had booked goods to arrive a month or two back have been turning them over at very satisfactory profits. AMERICAN makes appear to be rather out of it at the moment, with the exception of Cotton Flannels, in which a fair business has gone through this week, as detailed below.

The River trade is going along steadily and clearances are quite satisfactory for the time of the year. At the Auctions prices for Cotton Goods continue to advance, and in Woollens there are more signs of an upward movement at last. It is rumoured that during the last week or two a heavy direct business has been done in TIENTSIN, especially in Fancy Goods.

Business from first hands in INDIA Yarns has been on a very meagre scale, the dealers having apparently filled themselves up from HONGKONG and are thus able to meet what demand there is. JAPANESE Spinnings are strong, a favorite chop of No. 20s. advancing to £102.00. LOCAL yarns are also steadily rising, as seen from the prices realised by the Mills, though the resales show a slight decline, no doubt in sympathy with the Native raw material, which is quoted more than a tael down, but if JAPAN commences to buy again prices will soon recover.

Statistics.—Owing to a printer's error in the figures for Printed Cottons, and the declaration of the cargo of another steamer to NEWCHWAN we have decided to re-publish the annual comparative Table on a separate page. We must compliment the Returns Department of the Customs on the satisfactory and successful efforts they have made during the week to get the Daily Returns up closer.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Sales to extent of 12,000 pieces have reached us as follows:—*Man and Fish* and *Red 2 Flag* £2.50, *Blue Fish* £2.55, *Silver Lion and Spear No. 200* £2.75, *Man and Snake* £2.90, *Silver Wildman* £3.00 and *Fancy 8 Girls in Boat* £3.05. Doubtless more sales than these have gone through from first hands, and we know considerable quantities have been resold, especially of common makes that have paid storage for more than two years. Auction prices are higher for all except the commonest. £3.47½ for one chop must be a record Auction price.

Light Weights.—There is no enquiry for 7-lbs. privately, and at Auction the demand was not brisk.

Heavy Weights.—With the assistance of one large line sales this week exceed 30,000 pieces; they are *Unicorn* £3.50, *John Bull* £3.65, *Black Steamer* £3.67½, *Blue Dragon* and *5 Old Men* £3.95 and *Soldier* £4.00. There is quite a good enquiry for the better makes of 10 lbs. and a general improvement took place at the Auctions.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—Some fair sales of stock cargo are mentioned, amounting to fully 24,000 pieces at the following prices:—*Elephant and Clock* £4.17 and *John Bull 3 Ying* £3.90, *John Bull BWR* £4.05, *John Bull JWR* £4.10 and two qualities *Indian and Gun* at £3.87½ and £4.17½. Resales of a fairly large quantity are said to have been made at good profits. Prices at Auction went up about a mace and a half.

White Shirtings.—Considerable attention has been paid to these makes but it is difficult to get particulars as they come under so many new chops now. The total is probably well over 20,000 pieces and consists chiefly of fine and heavy makes. We have heard of the following:—72 reed *Gold Stag* £3.90, and in heavier makes, *Eight Girls in Boat* £4.50 and *Owl* £4.80. Also, in WHITE IRISHES we hear of *Blue Flying Dragon* £5.15 and *Gold Unicorn* £5.60, for 4,000 pieces in all. Though firmer at Auction the advance was not very well marked in most cases.

T. Cloths.—These were stronger at Auction but are not receiving much attention privately.

Jeans.—ENGLISH.—Sales are booked to arrive of 6,000 pieces *Beaver* 30 yard at £3.40 and 40 yard at £4.50.

Drills.—No further sales are mentioned in either make this week from first hands.

Sheetings.—There is some enquiry for ENGLISH, but no business is reported, and in AMERICAN we only hear of 9,000 pieces at £4.20 for a 2.85 yard make, and £4.00 and £4.10 respectively for two 3 yard goods, for prompt cash.

Cotton Flannels.—AMERICAN.—Forward contracts have been booked as follows:—1,000 cases *Indian Head* at 10s. 2d., 1,000 cases *Ellerton Q* at 10s. 9d., 250 cases *Ellerton P* at 11s. 2½d. and 750 cases *Ellerton A* at 13s. 8d. The market is strong here.

Fancy Goods.—A steady, continuous business is going on in *Cotton Lastings* and *Italians*, indents for delivery well on in the summer months having been booked this week. There is some enquiry, too, for *Victoria Laxons* at last, and considerable quantities of miscellaneous goods have been moving from stock. *Turkey Reds* are firmer and are beginning to attract more attention. *Prints* are still dull. *Fast Blacks* went irregularly at Auction, but were better on the average.

Woollens.—CAMLETS have got a move on them at last and show a considerable improvement all round at the Auctions. LONG ELLS are also better, but not to the same extent. SPANISH STRIPES went firmer for the leading colours of favorite chops. Privately some business has been done in LASTINGS, 500 pieces *J.M. No. 1* selling at £13.00 and a fair quantity of *CPH Lion* were taken on private terms.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—The ample supplies in Native hands, apparently, is enabling them to abstain from buying from Importers at the higher prices wanted, and in consequence we have the smallest week's business of the year to report, the sales only amounting to 100 bales, as follows:—

No. 10s. 30 bales;—*Madhomjee Dharamjee* £73.00 and *Svadeshi Kose* £84.00.

No. 12s. 50 bales;—*China Mill* £82.50.

No. 16s. 20 bales;—*Britannia (Ring)* £85.50.

The a.s. *Simla* brought 15.206 bales to this market.

JAPANESE.—Sales in these have dwindled to 1,000 bales, prices remaining about the same for No. 10s. £39.50/95.50, but No. 2's. are higher, namely £97.00/102.00.

LOCAL.—Business during the interval is reported as follows:—

<i>Sooy Chee Mill</i>	700 bales	No. 12s.	No. 14s.	No. 16s.	
		£90.50	£93.75	£95.75	packed
<i>Shanghai Mill</i>	1.250	—	—	£97.50	—

Resales of Bundles show a weaker tendency in spite of the advance paid to the Mills, viz:—No. 12s. £85.00/89.50, No. 14s. £86.50/91.50 and No. 16s. £88.50/91.50.

COTTON.—Holders have found it difficult to maintain the prices we quoted last week, and in the absence of business have come down to *Tungchow* £23.20, *Best Steam Machine Ginned* £23.00 and *Shanghai Ordinary* £21.75/22.40. The LIVERPOOL price for EGYPTIAN remains at 8½d.

Tea—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 11th December :—

Our last printed Tea Market advices were dated 27th November.

BLACK TEA.—The Settlements reported were mostly made before the departure of last Mail, and the business has dwindled down to the occasional purchase of a chop by one or two buyers.

Total Settlements since 27th November. :—

Keemun	229	half-chests at Tls. 18	p. picl.
Ningchow	1,740	" " 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19	"
Oonan	1,820	" " 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17	"
Onpack	862	" " 15-25	"

Total Settlements to date :—

69,560 half-chests against 78,653 half-chests last year.

Arrivals to date :—

75,452 half-chests against 82,653 half-chests last year.

GREEN TEA.—Season closed for Country Teas.

Pingsuey.—Teamen are gradually working off there holdings at unchanged tael prices.

Hyson.—The market is quiet and very few Settlements have been made.

Settlements since the 27th November.

Pingsuey	8,203	half-chests @ Tls. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	per picul.
Moyune	1,817	" @ " 26 to 40	"
Tienkai	271	" @ " 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to	"
Local Packed	2,067	" @ " 19 to 28	"

Total settlements since opening of market to date :—

	1903. Settlements. Half-chests.	1902. Settlements. Half-chests.	1903. Stock. Half-chests.	1902. Stock. Half-chests.
Pingsuey	206,977	175,398	2,963	7,602
Moyune	74,874	78,721		
Tienkai	68,992	67,459	997	nil.
Fychow	36,407	21,595		
Local Packed	51,195	31,544	3,179	456
Total	438,419	374,717	7,139	8,058

Settlements of Hyson and Young Hysons since opening of market to date :—

	1903.	1902.
Arrivals	191,858 half-chests.	167,941 half-chests.
Settlements	183,665 " @ Tls. 12 to 140 p. picul	164,941 " @ Tls. 13 to 102 p. picul.
Stock	8,193 "	3,000 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 24th November, 1903	8,231,413	4,323,272
Cleared on 23rd November, per s.s. <i>Sado Maru</i>	68,000	15,600
" 30th " " <i>Chusan</i>		277,467
" 4th December " <i>Formosa</i>	189,334	261,600
" 4th " " <i>Prinz Heinrich</i>		30,400
" 5th " " <i>Hyson</i>	8,933	94,133
Total to date, 1903	8,497,680	5,002,472
Do. 1902	5,949,523	3,679,765
Do. 1901	6,280,581	2,948,703

EXPORT OF TEA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 21st November, 1903	6,236,040	18,534,115
Cleared on 21st November, per s.s. <i>Emp. of India</i> for Vancouver	7,067	6,400
" " " " Hamilton	933	41,200
" " " " Winnipeg	21,467	
" " " " Toronto		22,800
" " " " Chicago		92,533
" " " " New York		67,867
" " " " Montreal		48,533
Cleared on 24th November, per s.s. <i>Hermiston</i> for New York		286,53
" 27th " " per s.s. <i>Nippon Maru</i> for San Francisco		2,40
" " " " " St. Louis		24,13
" " " " " Chicago		63,603
" " " " " New York		64,400
Cleared on 28th November, per s.s. <i>Orono</i> for New York	219,067	511,730
" 2nd December, per s.s. <i>Indrani</i> for New York	14,267	402,003
" 2nd " " per s.s. <i>Shinano Maru</i> for Toronto		4,930
" " " " " Seattle		3,8673
" " " " " San Francisco	46,533	60,933
" " " " " New York		133
Cleared on 5th December, per s.s. <i>Siberia</i> for St. Louis		17,467
" " " " " Chicago	267	38,267
Total to date, 1903	6,545,641	20,275,847
Do. 1902	10,322,962	16,810,573
Do. 1901	6,632,243	9,879,556

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

	Black.	Green.
Total to date, 1903	2,701,833 lbs.	1,742,335 lbs.
Do. 1902	1,851,226 "	1,163,597 "
Do. 1901	19,535,330 "	637,590 "

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA TO RUSSIA DIRECT.

From commencement of Season to 13th October, 1903	12,363,527 lbs.
No Tea exported since above date .....	.....

Total to date, 1903	12,363,527 lbs.
Do. 1902	18,862,521 "
Do. 1901	24,629,541 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY AND OTHER PORTS.

	Black.	Green.
	lbs.	lbs.
From commencement of Season to 6th November, 1903	157,869	1,076,001
Cleared on 30th November, per s.s. <i>Chusan</i>	5,067	110,600
Total to date, 1903	162,936	1,186,601
Do. 1902 ..	67,766	1,085,945
Do. 1901 .....	.....	1,001,097

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM AND NOVOROSSISK, &c.

From commencement of Season to 20th November, 1903	11,227,733 lbs.
Cleared on 26th November, per s.s. <i>Manche</i>	5,467 "

Total to date, 1903	11,233,200 lbs.
Do. 1902	9,022,813 "
Do. 1901	6,987,553 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIAN MANCHURIA VIA PORT ARTHUR, NEWCHWANG AND TIENTSIN.

	Black.	Brick.	Green.	Dust.
Total to date, 1903	32,514,500 lbs.	33,986,667 lbs.	2,031,188 lbs.	136,666 lbs.
Do. 1902	52,497,752 lbs.	2,447,462 "	974,501 "	
Do. 1901	29,387,950 "	307,235 "	531,721 "	

FREIGHTS.—For London.—45/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per *Prometheus* on 17th inst., per *Flintshire* on 20th inst., per *Manila* on 19th inst., and *Bingo Maru* on 21st inst.
 For New York via Suez.—25/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per *Himera* on 18th inst., per *Nubia* on 27th inst., and *Hudson* on 28th inst.
 For New York per Mail Steamer and Overland.—1¼ cents gold per lb. gross, per *Tosa Maru* on 20th inst., and *Empress of Japan* on 19th inst.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 9th December, 1903.

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cow hides, B.S.	Tls. 33.00	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 20.50	per picul
Seconds	28.00	"	Tobacco, Tinchow	nominal	"
Buffalo hides, B.S.	22.50	"	" Wongkong	"	"
" 10/35 lbs.	"	"	Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" ..	"	"
" 35/60	"	"	" 10 10 10 10 10 10	"	"
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	65.00	"	3¾" 4" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 6" ..	"	"
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	10.75	"	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½ ¾ = 100% ..	120.00	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi ..	11.50	"	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	20.00	"
" Sinshan and/or Chayu	10.50	"	" " Wild Duck	25.00	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen	11.75	"	Turmeric	3.60	"
Jute	5.00	"	Sesamum Seed, white	"	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	11.50	"	" " yellow	3.90	"
" " Pingchow and/or Macheng.	11.20	"	" " red	"	"
" " Mongyu	9.50	"	" " black	"	"
Green " Kiyu	14.00	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	7.90	"
Animal Tallow	11.00	"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	7.80	"
Gallnuts, Usual shape	19.50	"	Wood Oil	7.80	"
			Tea Oil	8.30	"

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
*105,757.00	25,086.00	2,040.889	42,131.00	168,696.00	31,533.00	17,905.00	449,372.00	323,023.00
143.00	—	5,990	64.00	3,761.00	751.00	4.00	9,036.00	3,173.00
†105,900.00	25,086.00	2,046.879	42,195.00	172,457.00	32,289.00	17,909.00	458,418.00	326,196.00

* Per last Circular.

† For week ending Saturday the 5th inst.

‡ From January 1st to 5th inst.

KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS.—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases	Tls. 2.65
Russian "Anchor" in cases	" 2.30 Less 2%
Sumatra bulk in tins	" 2.16 "
" in bulk	" 1.86 "

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday the 5th instant inclusive, as per Customs House returns are:—

Devoes	nil.	Gallons
Russian	23,000	"
Sumatra	734,953	"
Total...	754,953	"

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 2s. 4½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 4½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 5½d. 6 months' sight 2s. 5½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 5½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 5½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 2.99. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.06; 6 months' sight, 3.08. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.50, lowest 2.50, highest 2.52½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold \$59½, lowest 59½, highest 60. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100 Tls. 71½, lowest 71½, highest 71½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yen 100 Tls. 83½, lowest 83½, highest 84½. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, per Yen 100 Tls. 84½, lowest 84½, highest 83½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers per Tls. 100 Rs. 177, lowest 177, highest 180. Bank Bills, demand, per Tls. 100 Rs. 177½, lowest 177½, highest 180½. Gold Bars, Shanghai 98 touch, per Tls. 10. Tls. 406.50, lowest 398.00, highest 408.00. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.25, lowest 111.25, highest 111.35. Mexican dollars, per \$100, Tls. 75.6, lowest 75.05, highest 75.75. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,110, lowest 1,110, highest 1,115. Chinese Interest, Mace 1.6, lowest 1.6, highest 3.0. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 25½, lowest 25, highest 25½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T/T	T/T Rup.
		Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
Dec.																
5th	25½	2.42	2.5	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	3.09/3.11	3.09/3.11	2.51	59½	71½	85/85½	178½/179
7th	25½	2.4½	2.5	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	3.10/3.12	3.10½/3.12½	2.52½	60	71½	85/84½	179½/180
8th	25	2.42	2.5	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	3.09/3.11	3.10½/3.12½	2.51½	59½	71½	85/84½	179½/178
9th	25	2.4½	2.4½	2.4½	2.4½	2.5	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	3.05/3.07	3.07½/3.09½	2.50	59½	71½	85½	177½/178
10th	25½	2.4½	2.4½	2.4½	2.5	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	3.07½/3.09½	3.08/3.10	2.50½	59½	71½	85½	177½/178½
11th	25½	2.4½	2.4½	2.4½	2.4½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	3.07/3.06	3.07½/3.09½	2.50½/50	59½½	71½	85½/85½	177½/177½

TABLE OF RE-EXPORTS FROM SHANGHAI TO NEWCHIWANG FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS, COMPILED FROM "THE CUSTOMS RETURNS."

Goods.	1903	1902	1901	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Grey Shirtings Europ. Pes	79,564	77,233	88,168	56,155	124,974	99,895	75,046	85,488	69,530
do American. "	57,939	52,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F-Cloths, 32-in	1,550	2,850	2,606	7,410	14,160	24,790	17,810	36,063	13,650
" India, 32 & 36-in. ....	.....	120	1,620	3,150	3,350	4,900	10,450	4,950	13,700
White Shirtings Europ.,	83,816	97,243	50,509	42,565	60,580	47,523	31,146	33,888	34,538
do American. "	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drills, Eng. Ind. & Dut. ..	5,018	10,982	2,740	10,050	23,020	22,860	13,253	22,800	49,755
" American. "	562,310	342,890	537,556	107,585	546,340	346,670	343,690	232,700	59,880
Jeans, Eng. & Dutch.	38,045	32,322	15,130	10,320	20,350	11,280	6,980	7,460	1,700
" American. "	78,870	10,770	47,230	9,380	20,480	11,165	800	540	260
Sheetings, English ...	53,550	41,955	12,599	17,258	53,490	34,730	13,100	36,334	23,528
" Indian ..	8,330	7,900	520	18,500	7,210	6,875	35,600	25,340	18,120
" American. "	950,530	671,225	959,415	415,925	1,063,615	586,373	517,037	354,430	127,670
Dyed Cottons	7,483	8,723	5,962	5,538	637	2,560	3,650	4,429	4,598
Printed Cottons	40,227	41,817	16,650	25,922	800	610	550	80	1,172
Fancy Woven Cottons ..	787	910	380	6,289	3,994	3,676	5,406	4,967	189
Turkey Red Shirtings ..	12,169	6,768	2,315	5,771	45,266	20,667	13,796	10,735	400
Velvets	3,511	5,777	7,168	3,484	12,852	4,059	4,983	8,572	259
Velveteens	2,180	4,263	3,896	1,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handkerchiefs	38,919	54,710	40,621	48,314	56,778	31,787	22,212	15,981	806
Muslins	5,818	8,155	2,900	4,397	7,140	2,600	2,541	3,300	.....
Lenos & Balzarines ...	620	165	120	2,138	1,582	360	720	532	840
Cotton Yarn Indian Pels.	77,696	90,913	111,447	22,295	153,791	113,643	92,388	97,136	34,387
" English, "	876	1,797	888	273	1,626	1,282	919	1,116	294
" Japan ..	13,273	6,852	3,033	2,106	16,289	8,571	13,232	1,112	3,179
" Shanghai, "	807	5,470	17,266	3,455	21,582	15,893	4,560	30	.....
Spanish Stp., Woollen Pes.	704	192	240	84	530	330	632	624	90
" Cotton ...	398	72	.....	360	6	.....	12	108	48
Med. & Broad Cloths. "	1,107	1,066	778	1,028	1,887	1,115	1,248	1,196	1,014
Camlets	240	100	89	410	349	330	460	630	860
Longn Ells	7,220	6,190	4,600	3,140	8,720	6,300	4,445	4,765	1,760
Lastings	3,380	4,014	2,069	3,670	9,367	4,570	8,380	7,330	1,330
Italian Cloth.	3,112	3,786	3,010	5,882	10,206	10,421	8,976	10,527	2,073
Cott. Ita. Fig. & Dyed	58,529	5,045	77,385	56,875	101,079	57,226	45,225	20,941	2,986
Cott. Last. & Ital. Pla.	62,084	90,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cott. Plannels Ameri. "	18,290	5,160	27,320	372	20,590	5,564	2,345	5,020	1,721
" European "	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	595
Kerosene Oil, Am. ... Cs.	.....	94,665	336,100	72,600	164,096	166,940	179,160	45,600	12,300
" Batoum ..	.....	2,000	17,300	5,100	47,100	10,200	5,000	4,100	2,000

statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 16th December, 1903,
compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 287 to 292 both numbers inclusive

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Kiaochow.	Nanking.	New-chwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, European...Pcs.	11,915	1010	9,393	810	1815	43,356	4500	420	13,683	1210	3,655	480	280	2500	...	...	10,000	150
do. American...	520	...	320	360	80	3,120	...	300	2,760	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
T-Cloths, 32-in.	1,075	340	75	...	50	3,810	...	705	1,050	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
do. 36-in.	570	...	...	...	150	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
White Shirtings, European do. American	4,860	450	2,350	1469	1742	30,253	...	1,709	6,250	300	250	600	...	950	...	...	3,000	4275
Drills, Eng. & Indian	...	105	210	...	...	835	...	510	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
do. Dutch	...	...	...	...	120	480	...	...	3,150	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	600	90
do. American	690	255	3,835	180	105	5,835	...	525	13,070	150	2,460	1,890	...	...	...	...	100	...
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	...	...	250	310	430	1,990	...	80	180	200	890	...	...	...	...	...	700	...
do. Dutch	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	800	...	...	...	...	100	...
do. American	...	...	840	40	...	200	...	200	1,200	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Sheetings, English	240	...	580	290	1140	3,980	1090	100	280	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
do. Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...
do. American	2,600	...	480	40	60	400	...	4,945	31,700	2264	80	4,100	...	...	...	...	1,200	47
Dyed Cottons	220	30	100	80	249	1,344	...	30	...	160	...	40	30	...	...	...	650	40
Printed Cottons	540	220	1,153	210	210	7,695	...	1,084	3,023	420	207	380	310	...	...	...	800	...
Fancy Woven Cottons	...	...	93	26	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	150	50	1,195	330	150	2,402	...	1,505	1,100	175	160	390	75	...	...	...	400	120
Velvets	158	...	54	...	112	496	...	30	120	30	30	120	...	...	...	...	60	...
Velvetees	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	40	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs	200	...	500	640	450	2,465	1250	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	741	30	12,027	1785	4944	17,318	1065	75	6,421	9	231	465	...	...	...	...	450	...
do. English	30	...	15	...	...	48	...	...	15	3	...	45	...	...	...	...	30	...
do. Japan	283	61	1,024	497	438	8,278	155	6	2,221	264	31	93	...	...	...	...	150	...
do. Shanghai	94	117	356	...	142	1,607	230	...	251	...	15	...	31	...	...	...	?	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen...Pcs.	24	...	22	49	50	320	...	...	98	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
do. Cotton	48	...	192	78	...	108	...	120	318	72	24	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	25	12	25	...	7	334	9	12	12	18	6	18	...	...	...	...	120	...
Camlets	70	40	10	50	20	950	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Long Ells	...	30	140	240	100	1,803	...	20	600	...	100	120	...	...	...	...	100	...
Lastings	60	20	...	...	20	386	...	70	190	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	140	...
Italian Cloth	30	...	240	30	...	210	...	90	...	...	30	300	...	...	...	...	120	...
Cot. Last. Ital. Plain Cold & Fig. & Dyed	1,441	256	5,589	1122	780	19,431	60	1,434	3,599	993	657	1,597	...	...	...	...	700	93
do. do. Fast Black Plain	900	270	3,956	1427	948	17,962	...	1,130	2,089	636	430	719	133	...	...	...	600	...
Cotton Flannels American...	1,290	75	809	490	550	2,710	...	620	1,120	...	500	...	...	21	...	...	300	1110
do. European	350	30	560	190	151	566	...	260	400	20	410	...	...	20	...	...	200	...
do. Japan	360	30	214	100	100	330	...	...	60	...	190	...	180	60	...	...	...	20
Kerosene Oil, American...Cases	2,300	...	600	100	1450	20,100	...	1,500	15,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Russian	...	...	3,000	8800	50	6,500	...	3,500	29,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.				Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1903.	
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 21st Dec., 1902.
Grey Shirtings, European...Pcs.	105,177	4,054,922	4,634,768	76,473	...	3,225,246	5,044,447	1,170,876	1,744,999
do. American...	8,420	350,730	467,575	...	...	128,808	789,045	85,720	351,960
T-Cloths, 32-in.	8,155	505,030	574,923	5,902	...	437,714	717,386	183,675	297,880
do. 36-in.	1,190	67,411	58,816	4,891	...	142,256	90,297	93,501	37,149
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	200	16,261	24,227	...	...	7,100	41,375	13,719	33,613
White Shirtings, European do. American	58,458	1,888,844	2,235,966	32,075	...	1,485,938	2,768,709	801,951	1,247,561
Drills, English & Indian	2,475	92,305	169,055	...	...	2,530	2,650	7,076	1,315
do. Dutch	3,910	15,085	36,030	600	...	49,770	185,255	19,891	39,471
do. American	20,695	1,674,619	1,896,078	24,375	...	9,938	14,583	517	9,805
Jeans, English & Indian	4,760	195,877	225,391	2,400	...	1,454,127	1,502,080	60,593	404,553
do. Dutch	1,000	26,700	31,110	...	...	101,163	342,003	15,205	102,218
do. American	2,740	172,960	162,780	...	...	21,137	44,110	13,710	3,750
Sheetings, English	9,140	472,639	534,001	4,783	...	127,200	168,783	691	?
do. Indian	200	32,945	17,940	...	...	386,891	610,919	43,131	109,022
do. American	47,911	2,861,517	3,365,826	...	...	1,300	68,545	?	?
Dyed Cottons	2,973	113,339	141,920	4,187	...	2,891,194	4,282,360	1,393,642	1,719,556
Printed Cottons	16,257	818,134	914,092	28,924	...	149,475	170,493	123,779	56,985
Fancy Woven Cottons	432	43,346	44,967	2,050	...	971,427	1,037,723	525,816	465,037
Turkey Red Shirtings	8,212	329,073	252,962	22,600	...	42,640	46,857	39,457	38,038
Velvets	1,210	28,990	34,558	1,075	...	292,340	219,947	107,497	53,602
Velvetees	229	9,308	10,182	836	...	27,429	45,831	21,607	26,671
Handkerchiefs	8,705	341,697	375,510	26,501	...	15,614	15,511	9,185	8,032
Muslins	500	190,711	220,308	...	...	448,891	628,946	336,165	316,418
Lenos & Balzarines	300	64,576	58,080	...	...	135,652	301,534	105,099	154,358
Cotton Yarn, Indian	45,581	1,164,977	1,027,339	28,596	...	53,526	41,612	17,134	2,790
do. English	186	8,755	21,549	402	...	1,094,814	1,154,663	189,897	296,442
do. Japan	13,501	412,615	301,614	42,903	...	10,571	19,190	2,338	?
do. Shanghai	2,843	94,071	175,215	...	...	478,800	274,014	80,730	?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen...Pcs.	686	22,281	25,305	543	...	?	4,205	?	?
do. Cotton	1,060	32,275	36,995	1,177	...	14,957	22,843	8,881	13,402
Medium & Broad Cloths	598	23,368	17,091	1,111	...	22,165	37,509	7,450	15,607
Camlets	1,220	31,098	35,598	1,000	...	14,980	24,758	12,334	16,236
Long Ells	3,255	66,745	64,022	4,315	...	23,320	25,120	1,305	2,049
Lastings	906	4,807	37,599	2,021	...	50,096	47,082	9,065	10,035
Italian Cloth	1,050	33,728	51,620	919	...	39,435	24,617	14,582	11,033
Cot. Last. Ita. Plain Cold & Fig. & Dyed	38,064	842,219	...	37,739	...	11,412	55,713	7,611	38,906
do. do. Fast Black Plain	31,200	701,378	1,433,451	25,789	...	848,716	1,456,495	213,245	413,237
Cotton Flannels American...	9,586	138,834	164,462	20,440	...	413,674	...	232,921	373,302
do. European	3,157	29,447	11,750	5,589	...	...	76,851	47,046	62,863
do. Japan	1,734	12,599	5,863	14,283	...	42,997	15,611	17,268	12,564
Kerosene Oil, American...Cases	41,450	2,805,893	1,897,433	249,350	...	42,100	18,234	?	?
do. Russian	52,200	4,424,920	1,026,543	...	...	11,437,720	16,706,524	153,000	1,510,000
						10,780,060	4,114,680	?	?

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per—Ceylon, Nubia, Tosa Maru, Salacie, Denbighshire, America Maru, Korea, Simla, Tartar, Dardanus, Glenagarry, Kiautschow and Princess Marie.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
MCKFW 8 p	Akunoura Maru	Ochi	Jap str	1065	Dec 16	Moji	H. J. H. Tripp	Moji	To-day
NGLB	Anna	Olsen	Nor str	771	Dec 9	Dalny	Moller Brothers	Kobe	To-day
CNPW	Bangkok	Rusche	Ger str	1237	Dec 12	Singapore	Melchers & Co	Hongkong	23rd instant
CNPW	Chefoo	Monkman	Br str	684	Dec 5	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Swatow	22nd instant
CNPW	Chinkiang	Shaw	Br str	1241	Dec 11	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
LS	Chiuyetsu Maru	Nasu	Jap str	742	Dec 14	Kiaochow	Butterfield & Swire	Kobe	To-day
9 p	Frithjof	Haraldseu	Nor str	892	Dec 12	Tungchow	Sander, Wieler & Co		
KLYW	Fungshun	Gillespie	Chi str	831	Dec 13	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Chefoo	18th instant
SHW	Glengarry	Hoiman	Br str	1925	Dec 13	Liverpool, etc.	McGregor Bros. & Gow	Japan	22nd instant
OD	Haeon	Wallace	Chi str	837	Dec 14	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co		
NYKW	Hakui Maru	Tsuji	Jap str	1434	Dec 16	Nagasaki	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
LS	Helios	Eitrem	Nor str	833	Oct 24	Moji	M. B. Kaisha		
CNCW	Hoangho	Stott	Br str	388	Dec 7	Chefoo v. W'wei	Butterfield & Swire		
WSW	Hokushin Maru	Yamaguchi	Jap str	735	Dec 16	Moji	M. B. Kaisha		
WTW	Kaigau	Speed	Br str	11.3	Nov 29	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
BLS	Kamor	Falck Muns	Nor str	959	Dec 10	Hongkong	Thoresen & Co		
9 p	Koyo Maru	Sakai	Jap str	638	Dec 12	Kuchinotzu	Nihon Shosen Kaisha		
CMB2	Kungping	Symons	Chi str	1742	Dec 12	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
CMB1	Kwangtah	Lunt	Chi str	1536	Dec 5	Hongkong & C'ton	C. M. S. N. Co		
LS	Lisa	Horn Dahl	Nor str	1216	Nov 3	Japan	Moller Brothers		
MCKFW	Magallanes	Learreta	Am str	838	July 12	Manila	Moller Brothers		
P&OB2	Manila	Lewellin	Br str	2711	Dec 12	Kobe	P. & O. S. N. Co		
MCKW	Meilee	Kley	Ger str	1150	Dec 16	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
US	Meiyu	Riese	Ger str	1001	May 29	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
9 p	M. S. Dollar	Gow	Br str	2674	Dec 11	Fairhaven, Wash	J. C. Eperley		
RDO W	Murex	Halliday	Br str	2329	Dec 12	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
KLYB	Poochi	Proberg	Chi str	631	Dec 15	Wenchow	C. M. S. N. Co	N'po & Wenchow	To-day
LS	Providence	Cornelinsen	Nor str	693	Nov 28	Hongkong	Moller Brothers		
LS	Ragnar	Nielsen	Nor str	1220	Dec 3	Moji	Thoresen & Co		
C&DW	Romulus	Madauta	Am str	487	Oct 12	Manila v. Amoy	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
CNPW	Shansi	Carnaghan	Br str	1228	Dec 12	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
CNCW	Shaoshing	Harris	Br str	1307	Dec 16	Tangku v. Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
BLS	Shasi	Smith	Br str	811	Nov 10	Ichang	Butterfield & Swire		
CNCW	Siangkiang M'u	Ozeki	Jap str	580	Dec 16	Japan	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
P&OB2	Simla	Goldsmith	Br str	3828	Dec 11	Hongkong, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	29th instant
BJ	Singan	Jamieson	Br str	1064	Nov 5	Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
NIW	Stettin	Alhorn	Br str	1582	Oct 13	Singapore	Geo. McBain		
ONW	Sulan	Calender	Ger str	1145	Dec 16	Hankow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
O-KW	Tahung Maru	Yebiko	Jap str	2243	Dec 15	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
BND	Taisang	Bradley	Br str	1544	Dec 9	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
CNCW	Tatung	Martin	Br str	1882	Dec 16	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
LS	Unda	Gabrielsen	Nor str	879	Nov 3	Japan	Siemssen & Co		
CNPW	Wenchow	Hunter	Br str	560	Dec 5	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
WSW	Yuenkiang M'u	Sakai	Jap str	586	Dec 16	Japan	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
HW	Waishing	Courtney	Br str	1170	Dec 16	Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
CNCW	Wuhu	Partridge	Br str	1227	Nov 12	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
AUS LS	Carrier Dove	Jensen	Am s.v.	634	July 10	Vancouver, B. C.	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
	Woosung	Davies	Br s.v.	698	Nov 25	Sydney	Sander, Wieler & Co		
	2 Vessels								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Sec.	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.P.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
B NB	Alacrity	Brock	H.M. d.v.	1700	10	3000	86	Dec 8	Cruise
1 c	Alouette	Bellou	Fr. gun-boat	300	.....	.....	.....	Dec 1	
OSNB 1	Aspern	Grinzenberger	Aus cruiser	2437	18	.....	318	Nov 18	Chinwangtao
W'sung	Bugeaud	Censtolle	Fr cruiser	4000	10	9000	353	Nov 18	Yokohama
8 c	Bussard	Huss	H. I. G. M. gun-boat	1800	8	2900	.....	Dec 1	Japan
7 p	Elcano	Hoad	U.S. gun-boat	600	8	700	111	Dec 8	
1 c	Mandjour	Muravieff	Russ gun-boat	1416	3	1400	.....	Dec 12	Port Arthur
OB	Monadnock	Mahan	U.S. monitor	4000	16	3000	200	Sept 18	Chefoo
7 p	Oly		Fr gun-boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec 1	
1 c	Vicksburg	Barry	U.S. cruiser	1000	6	1120	135	Dec 1	
P Y B	Liu Hsing	Myhre	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1500	.....	900	75	Dec 3	Cruise

LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1903.

THE VIEWS OF MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN.

THERE have been some complaints in the more serious papers at home, that while the politicians, from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain down, have entered with fullness and zest into the discussion of the proposed resumption of the worn-out garments of Protection that were thrown aside sixty years ago, British merchants and manufacturers, to whom the change is of special interest, have been so astounded at the proposal, that they have not yet found their voices so that their opinions may be heard. This makes the more interesting the exposition, which we reprinted yesterday from the "Times of Ceylon," of the views of a typical Birmingham manufacturer like Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who is at any rate thoroughly impartial, for he allows that the adoption of Protection would be advantageous to himself personally, though most disadvantageous to the country as a whole. There are some very important statements in Mr. Arthur Chamberlain's exposition, and it is to be hoped that it will be copied into the home papers.

Perhaps the most important is the statement that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was a Free Trader until a year ago; and again, "Mr. Arthur Chamberlain said he himself had not the faintest notion, twelve months ago, that his brother was going in for Protection. 'It took everybody by surprise,' he said, 'even his own colleagues. On the same day that he was suggesting a tax on food, Mr. Balfour was receiving a deputation of farmers, and defending the taking off of the shilling duty on corn.'" None but the blind worshippers of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as the strong man in Mr. Balfour's Cabinet, have ever doubted that his sudden introduction of fiscal reform as the pressing topic of the time, was intended to draw off the attention of the public from the report of the War Commission and the shortcomings of the Government generally, and this is now confirmed by the testimony of his own brother. It should be noted that Mr. Arthur Chamberlain speaks in the highest terms of his brother, while entirely disagreeing with him on this one point. He speaks of "the enormous influence which my brother possesses—and rightly possesses—with the people;" he says: "Nothing but his

enormous influence, great genius, and personal popularity has given the proposal even the chance of a hearing." Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has shown himself so essentially a demagogue in his recent speeches, in his promises to the working-men, for instance, that if the country adopts his new protection, every working-man will have regular employment at high wages, that we are not surprised at his constant repetition of the cry that everybody who supports him is an Imperialist, and every opponent a Little Englander. He cannot see that the real Little Englander is the man who declares that his country is decaying and can no longer compete in the markets of the world without artificial assistance; and that the true Imperialist is the man who says with Mr. Arthur Chamberlain:—

"Take England as a whole, there was never a time when she was more competent than she is now to hold her own against the whole world. Our manufactures have increased, our exports have increased, our imports have increased. Our reserves of gold have enormously increased. The returns from our income-tax have multiplied several times within the last 30 years. The wages of our work-people have gone up largely. Their working hours have been reduced largely. Their purchasing power has increased enormously. Every statistic by which you can test the nation's progress shows that England has been progressing with giant strides during the last 30 years. . . . We have made England what it is because of our independence, our energy, and our adaptability; and, when once we cease relying on those qualities, then, indeed, you may begin to fear that the sun of England is going to set, but not till then. John Bull is as vigorous as ever, with larger ideas, and he is making ready for great social reforms."

The real Little Englander is the man who holds with Joseph Chamberlain that the Colonies will break away from us unless we grant them preferences, while the real Imperialist is the brother who says:—

"Ridiculous! The loyalty of the Colonies is due to their respect and love for the Mother country—an entirely sentimental feeling, you may say. It is not due to pounds, shillings, and pence. I would not give anything for the loyalty which was of such a quality. What greater proof of the Colonies' loyalty than the South African War? We had no talk of preference to our Colonies

then, and yet, absolutely unasked, the Colonies sprang to arms. I am perfectly certain that these efforts to make artificial business arrangements between people of different interests are more likely to produce separation than union."

The real Little Englander—always using this term as Joseph Chamberlain does, as one of reproach—is the Englishman who is all of a tremble because the foreign commerce of Germany has made vast strides in the last thirty years. The real Imperialist is the man who takes the broad view that Arthur Chamberlain enunciates:—

"Well, men should welcome that. The richer other nations are the more they will be able to buy from us. But, beyond that general statement of the case, it is natural that the Germans, who were doing nothing at all before the war of 1870, should make enormous strides when they were welded by that war into one great nation, something like sixty millions of people with Free Trade within their own borders."

And Germany has still a great deal of leeway to make up. The total exports from the United Kingdom in 1901 were valued at £6 14s. 10d. per head of the population. From Germany the total exports were under £4 per head.

But we do not propose to reprint again this morning the whole of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain's deliverance, though it will well bear re-reading. His opinion, we are convinced, is sound: "Protection would be the most deadly blow that England's commercial supremacy has ever suffered since the time of Peel. . . . I am firmly convinced that free exchange of commodities is the very best thing possible for England. It is best for the world, but even if the rest of the world does not adopt it, still it is best for England."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE CRISIS.

Kobe, 17th December, 9.55 p.m.

Yesterday's conference between the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet is believed to have resulted in a de-

cision against the acceptance of the Russian reply.

The Cabinet adheres to the policy outlined at the meeting with the Elder Statesmen in June last; to make partial concessions is futile; and an enduring settlement of the Manchurian question is necessary.

The outlook is distinctly darkening.

It was reported in Tokio this afternoon that the dispatch of troops to Corea is imminent.

The Elder Statesmen were summoned to the Palace this morning.

London underwriters are refusing risks on Japanese bottoms.—*Our own correspondent.*

Tokio, 17th December.

At the conference yesterday between the Elder Statesmen and the chief Ministers it was decided to pursue a forward policy, in order to realise Japan's original programme, without yielding an inch; but the resources of diplomacy are not yet exhausted.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 17th December.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio, in announcing the conference with the Elder Statesmen to consider the Russian answer, says that the outlook is regarded as most gloomy. Stocks are steadily falling.

It is stated at New York that the Hon. H. N. Allen, U. S. Minister at Seoul, has demanded a definite answer with regard to the opening of Wiju.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The United States is sending men-of-war to Corea in consequence of the uneasiness caused by the recent rioting there.—*Reuter.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPAGANDA.

London via Bombay, 17th December.

The recent elections are generally regarded as a striking victory for Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain has concluded his provincial campaign with a most enthusiastic meeting at Leeds.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Mr. Chamberlain at Leeds gave the outline of a scheme prepared by the Tariff Reform League for the constitution of a non-political commission of experts, comprising the representatives of British industries, also of India, the Crown Colonies, and the self-governing Colonies, which shall examine witnesses from every trade, and thereafter frame a model tariff.—*Reuter.*

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO LHASSA.

London via Bombay, 17th December.

The Tibet mission has made its first march over the Jelep Pass unopposed.

The local officials, after entering a protest, gave Major Younghusband a formal but friendly reception.—*Reuter.*

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.

London via Bombay, 17th December.

Lieutenant Schilling has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, and the sergeant to five years' imprisonment and expulsion from the army.

The prosecution cited 1,520 cases of maltreatment.—*Reuter.*

MORE JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

London via Bombay, 17th December.

Several newspapers announce that the Government is preparing a scheme for the enrolment of twenty-six battalions of Volunteers in Ireland.—*Reuter.*

THE ALLIES OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

London, 17th December.

The Emperor Francis-Joseph, when receiving the Delegations at Vienna, emphasised the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which Austria is determined to maintain, and dwelt upon her close harmony with Russia, especially in connection with the Balkans.—*Exclusive service.*

MR. WARNER'S TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

London, 17th December.

The Australians made 485 in their second innings, Trumper making 185 not out.

The English team won the first test match by five wickets.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 16th December.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning in the Grand Council Chamber to K'uei Shun, Imperial Resident at Urga, Mongolia, and to Tieh Liang, Manchu Vice-President of the Board of War.—*Special telegram.*

THE R. M. S. Tartar arrived at Hongkong on Wednesday at 1 p.m.

TO-MORROW being the name day of H. M. the Czar of Russia, Consul-General Kleimenow will be "At Home" from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala returned from Japan yesterday and is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

LAST evening, at the Polytechnic, the audience was so large that there was insufficient sitting or standing room for those who came to hear Dr. Gilbert Reid's lecture on the Treaties. His special theme was Indemnity as seen in the English Treaty of 1842.

At 8.37 p.m. yesterday a fire broke out on the Pootung side, about 600 yards beyond Kiuleyuen. As it was outside the limits the alarm was not rung.

A SECOND performance of "One Summer's Day" was given by the A. D. C. at the Lyceum Theatre last night to a large and delighted audience. A third performance is to be given to-morrow.

THE correspondent referred to in Mrs. Woodberry's letter insists that the youth referred to did not ask Mr. Lippenov for the book in question, but that it was given to him spontaneously with the injunction to read it carefully. It is not likely, our correspondent says, that the recipient would have torn up the book if he had asked for it. This rejoinder must close the correspondence as far as our columns are concerned.

THE annual meeting of the American Association of China was held last night at 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Road. Dr. A. P. Parker presided and there was a large attendance. A long and interesting report from the executive Committee was adopted. The principal officers elected for the coming year were Mr. J. N. Jameson, president, Mr. Murray Warner, vice-president, Mr. C. S. Leavenworth, Hon. Sec., and Mr. T. W. Irvine, treasurer.

IN reference to the recent Reuter's telegram stating that in view of the competition of the trans-Siberian railway, the P. & O. Co. had determined to reduce its tariff to and from China, it should be noted that this refers to the reduction of the tariff from the 1st proximo announced jointly by the P. & O., Messageries, and Norddeutscher Lloyd companies, in an advertisement which appeared in our columns on the 20th of October last.

THE following paragraph from the London "World" of the 3rd ultimo is of interest in connection with the recent narrow escape of Queen Alexandra:—

"The interior of Sandringham Hall has been entirely dismantled during the last six months, in order that electric lighting might be substituted for gas. The work has just been completed. Every room in the house is now lighted by electricity, which has been extended to York Cottage and to the stables and other outbuildings, and to Park House, the residence of Sir Dighton Probyn."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is now proposing a non-political commission, representative of all the interests concerned, to investigate the whole tariff question. This looks as if he did not expect to sweep the country. Would it not have been better to have had the commission first and the appeal to the country afterwards?

It is difficult to see how the election of two Conservatives after contests in constituencies which previously returned Conservatives unopposed can be construed into a triumph for Mr. Chamberlain.

WE have to thank the Statistical Department of the Customs for a copy of the *Customs Gazette, July-September, 1903*, just published. The comparative figures of the revenue for the quarter are as under, in Haikuan taels:—

	1903.	1902.
Chinese ports	7,585,655	7,725,609
Kowloon and Lappa..	170,834	207,659
Lungchow, Mengtze, } Szemao, & T'engyueh }	42,557	42,336

7,799,046 7,975,604
The revenue collected in Shanghai amounted to Hk. Tls. 2,199,668 against Tls. 2,716,154, there being a falling-off in import dues alone of Hk. Tls. 600,000.

YESTERDAY morning at about 11 o'clock, the C. M. S. Kwanglee, outward-bound to Hongkong, and the I. C. S. Eldorado collided in the river opposite the Old Dock. The Kwanglee was able to proceed on her voyage without delay, being only slightly damaged by a small hole in her port bow. The Eldorado had just arrived from Chefoo and was preparing to drop anchor at the time of the accident, the Kwanglee striking her near the bow and stripping her side for some distance. Mr. T. Weir, marine superintendent of the C. M. S. N. Co., was on board the Kwanglee at the time of the accident en route to Hongkong.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 13th and Nagasaki the 15th inst.—The "Japan Times" says that "the nation now unanimously demands to be speedily relieved of the intolerable suspense to which it has been subjected during these long and weary months. The nation also demands that the solution should not be of a nature to betray Japan's vital interests in Manchuria."—Russia is trying hard to forestall Japan at Peking.—Mrs. Griscom, the wife of the U. S. Minister at Tokio, has been suddenly called home owing to the illness of her mother, and left Yokohama by the P.M.S. Siberia on the 13th.—Corea is urgently trying to get Japan to give up the man who murdered at Kure the man who helped to murder the Queen of Corea.

THERE are hypnotists and hypnotists, with the result that wary Shanghaianders are rather shy when a professor of eccentric exterior makes his appearance in their midst and offers to show them some "new thing" in the strange and marvelous. But it is being bruited about that Professor Grossi, who has given two entertainments here this week, stands really in a class by himself, and instead of a half-empty house, he should have the Lyceum well filled when he repeats his "experimental fascinations" on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next week. It is not every day in the year we can enjoy the spectacle of a respected member of the Customs eating a candle from the lighted end in the idea that he is digesting chocolate; or catch men whom we know as grave and reverend taipans tripping as 'twere another St. Andrew's night. Madame Roux also has a way with her which has baffled the most ingenious and sceptical of on-lookers into the belief that there is something more than mere trickery in her astonishing performances.

MR. TONG KIDSON's house in Markham Road was broken into this week. The burglary was the work of a daring and accomplished house-breaker; there are indeed suspicions that the culprit was a foreigner and in Chinese costume. Having entered the verandah, through the Venetian blinds, the burglar carefully closed the blinds behind him and was able thus to work unobserved at the window. Removing a pane of glass he entered the hong-room, filled a sack with spoil of silver and other valuables, and descended as he came. In making his exit he was, however, observed by a native watchman who raised the alarm. Without ado the burglar turned, took aim at the watchman and fired, fortunately without other effect than causing the terrified guardian of the house to take to his heels. Meantime the burglar quietly pursued his way to the creek, which runs just behind the house, dropped with his loot into a convenient sampan, and was seen no more. Within an hour, there were a lot of police busily looking for traces of the man, but it was too late.

LAST night at the Town Hall the distribution of prizes won at the recent annual rifle meeting of the S.V.C. took place in the presence of quite a large gathering of spectators. The volunteers of all companies of the corps turned out in gallant style, and their appearance and demeanour were distinguished by commendable smartness. After the different units had formed into squares they were inspected by Mr. W. G. Bayne, and the members of the Watch Committee, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, and a number of naval officers; Major Watson and the officers of the Corps being in attendance at the inspection. On the dais at the top of the large hall were gathered several ladies and local magnates, while the prizes were placed on a long table. The inspection over, Mr. Bayne and Admiral Bridge addressed the volunteers, both speakers commenting on the fine appearance of the men and emphasising the need of all healthy young men in the Settlements joining the corps without delay. The prizes to the successful volunteers were distributed with her usual charm of manner by Mrs. Ede, for whom hearty cheers were given at the conclusion of the ceremony. The Volunteer Band added to the brightness of the occasion with their music.

CHENCHOUFU, HUNAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20th November.

A City with a Future.

Having never seen anything in your paper about Southern Hunan, and having myself just moved hither I thought you might publish a few lines from here. Chenchoufu is not a large city, nor is it at present a very prosperous city but the prospects are good for a very bright future. In the first place a bureau of mines and mining is being established which ought to bring good results, secondly the proposed rail-road will go through or very near the city that will make Chenchou the important centre of Southern Hunan, as it was in former years before the great river traffic began. Since then, of course, Hankow has flourished as all other cities on the Yangtze while Chenchou and other Hunan cities have gone back.

Killing the Goose that Laid the Golden Egg.

One of the reasons of the present unprosperous condition of Chenchou is the change of duties on salt brought over from Kuangtung. Formerly there was a large trade in salt but the extra tax has made it unprofitable so that it has nearly ceased. Thousands of mules were used in transferring salt from Kuangtung and in returning Hunan goods such as incense wood, fire-crackers, etc. Now there is a very small trade either way.

A Populous, Picturesque and Quiet City.

Chenchou is a city of thirty or forty thousand and has many well-built houses, a great many two and three stories high. I am told in former days the guests used to sleep upstairs and their cargoes were lodged below, this being the transfer centre from the Hunan rivers across the Chiling Pass to the Kuangtung rivers on the other side. It is a very picturesque city situated as it is between the mountains and on the little Lei River. Looking in any direction one would think he was hemmed in by mountains and they are not small mountains either. The people are a quiet steady easy-going people, no curious mob came to welcome us, though many predicted a foreign woman would have a very warm reception. It was quite the contrary; many came but they were perfectly quiet and law-abiding. When we took a walk through the streets no shouting mob followed us, though of course there were many spectators. We heard no uncomplimentary remarks such as I have heard in other cities more accustomed to foreigners. It was in the early autumn that the first and only disturbance took place in Chenchou and this was over some unjust taxation, which caused the people much discomfort. An old resident told us that

it was the first one he ever heard of in this city. Above I spoke of

The Mining Bureau

that is to be established here. We are told that good coal is found in large quantities in the mountains near the city and that silver in some quantities had been discovered close by; there is also antimony, and back from the rivers there are large forests of fine hard wood. With all these resources Chenchou ought to become a large and prosperous city in the very near future.

Missionary Work.

At present the Presbyterians have the only foreign worker resident in the city; the London Missionary Society has a chapel here and is the only one with any baptised members. The Wesleyans have a chapel also but it has been opened a short time only so the work in this section has scarcely more than begun. Quite a little dispensing of medicines has already been done, though we are not quite ready for it, some in-patients have presented themselves and been put off till we can properly treat them. Only yesterday a man with a very large tumor came, and is to come back for operation in twenty days. So the medical work promises not to be long in making a good beginning.

Military Protection.

Here as in all other places in Hunan, we have the soldiers looking after us. When we have our house repaired and in order, we expect to ask the military official to take the whole force away for we think them unnecessary here.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8th December.

Celebrating the Empress Dowager's Birthday.

It has been a time of feasting and merry-making with not a few of us for some time. First on the 28th October was the Viceroy's tiffin given in honour of the birthday of the Empress Dowager. This was attended by the Consular body, and naval officers, Commissioner of Customs and some of his staff, the District Postmaster, representatives of the Imperial Railway service, and many others. The arrangements made by H. E. Tuan Fang for the comfort of the guests were all that could be desired and the tiffin was an excellent one. The following is a translation of the Viceroy's speech, which was read by his Secretary Mr. Kwong Kwoh-hua:—

We have now joyfully assembled here to do honour to H. I. M. the Empress Dowager on this her natal day.

I cannot but think of H. I. M. to-day with reverence, what great kindness, love and care she has for the welfare of her people! I may give an instance suitable to this occasion, namely, a year from to-day her 70th birthday will come. In following the ancient custom and performance of filial duty, H. I. M. the Emperor has repeatedly offered to H. I. M. a renowned title consisting of two glorious Chinese characters, to be added to the long string of title. You may know that each character means ten thousand taels to be added to her Imperial monthly allowance. But H. I. M. has refused to accept and made her people to understand that because of the bad and critical times, it is necessary to abandon the useless ceremonies and seek after what is really beneficial and of importance to the welfare of her people and nation.

Again, all princes and officials have made an attempt to subscribe money for the coming celebration next year, but to their great surprise when H. I. M. learned of this movement, she hastened to issue a special decree to forbid it for the same reason. During the last 40 or 50 years, not a day has rolled by when H. I. M. was not busy with the care and

anxiety of the people and nation. Consequently under T. I. M.'s benign rule, the whole nation is grateful for the Imperial kindness and love.

It gives me great pleasure to see all the Consuls of the various nations, Naval Officers, Commissioners of Customs and other gentlemen who have come to Wuchang to join us in our celebration and partake of the feast with us in the midst of music. To-day our enjoyment is exceedingly great, there is no discrimination of nations or races to bar our joy, but the peoples from the East and West are mingled together as one people, with single purpose of doing honour to H. I. M. I now lift up my glass and ask you all to join me in drinking the health and prosperity of T. M. the Emperors, Kings, Presidents and Rulers of all nations represented here to-day and earnestly wish that the mutual friendship of all nations may become cemented more closely and all the peoples may become more happy and prosperous so that the invaluable peace may be maintained throughout the whole world for the universal benefit and joy.

The U. S. Consul-General then replied:—
To H. E. and Gentlemen—

We appreciate the honour of meeting with those who are assembled here on this occasion, to celebrate the 70th natal anniversary of the aged Dowager Empress of the Country.

While enjoying the hospitality of your Excellency's bountiful board, it affords us a fitting opportunity of renewing our felicitations and in offering to your Excellency our sincere wishes for the happiness and prosperity of all that dwell within the borders of this magnificent Empire.

I invite all to join in drinking to the success of a benign and glorious reign to Her Majesty in her declining years.

St. Andrew's Day.

There was the gathering of the clans on the 30th November when the sons of "Caledonia stern and wild" celebrated St. Andrew's Day by inviting a number of their friends to dinner at the Hankow Club. This was an excellent function in every way and the usual toast and speeches were given.

Masonic Installation.

The Masons met on the 2nd December, when the installation of Wor. Bro. Miller as Master for the year took place. This was followed by a banquet which was all that could be desired. It was the opinion of everyone present that Wor. Bro. Miller is the right man in the right place.

The Death of Bishop Ingle.

And now, alas! from the houses of festivity to the house of mourning; for we have lost by death the Right Rev. Bishop Ingle who died yesterday afternoon of malignant typhoid fever. He will be much missed, not only by his own family and mission, but by a large circle of friends in the community. Bishop Graves of Shanghai is due to-morrow and the remains of the late Bishop Ingle will be interred on Thursday. Much sympathy is felt for the widow and children.

KUEILIN, KUANGSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th December.

Seasonable Weather.

The winter has now properly begun. There was snow on the Peak this morning. Mutton also was on sale for the first time to-day, though I do not suppose there was any connection between the two events. We had a very cold snap a few weeks ago, but it did not last. The thermometer then fell from 90 degrees on Monday night to 55 on Wednesday morning.

A Really Flagrant Case.

For the last week the whole city has been much excited over a case in which the Roman Catholics are implicated. As nearly as I can find out the facts are as follow: Some months ago the Governor put out a proclamation forbidding the sale of firearms. This had reference to the rebellion. A man named Lin, a leading watch and clock merchant in the city, was then arrested for either having sold stolen Government rifles or receiving them. At that time the R.C. Pro-Prefet Renault is said to have taken up his case, and he was liberated. This seems to have had the effect of making Mr. Lin more daring, for he seems to have been at the business again. A few days ago a telegraphic order came from the Viceroy ordering the arrest and I suppose the execution of Mr. Lin. As soon as he was arrested he appealed for protection from the Romanists. As far as evidence goes he is not a member of that communion, though it is said they have lent him money. Whatever the exact truth may be the Romanists have been using every means to save him. All sorts of stories are current as to what the Pro-Prefet said to the different officials and the threats he used. Large sums are said to have been demanded in compensation. But to all there has been a deaf ear locally, for the orders came from the Viceroy. Possibly he has been approached too. The result will show. Anyway the feelings of the populace have been much aroused. One often hears of similar proceedings in other parts of the province, but one cannot believe all one hears, especially when directed against the French. But the present case of a really flagrant character is the first one that has come under my own observation.

The Rebellion.

News from Kuangsi without something about the rebellion would hardly be considered proper. As far as Kueilin is concerned one would not know that any rebellion was on, were it not that troops now and then arrive from the North and proceed to the South. But that something is on is evident, in spite of the multitude of yarns that find their way into the papers under the title of "The So-called Rebellion." The rebels posted a placard in Kueilin some time back offering Tls. 10,000 for H. E. Viceroy Tsen's head. The fact that the Government are sending such large bodies of troops looks as if they have a real fear of what it may grow to. The

New Commander-in-Chief.

Mar-hal Liu, arrived here the other day, coming overland from Hunan. With reference to this overland journey I see it is reported in the papers that when H. E. Governor Ko was just at the border coming into Kuangsi, his party was attacked, with the loss of all the treasure. As this must have taken place near here or Yu g-chow, Hunan, it is strange that not a breath of such an event has been noticed in either place. I believe it to be absolutely false as to fact, but possibly true as to report, with the object of getting more supplies.

A Typical Case of Inaccuracy.

To give another instance out of many inaccuracies which appear. It was stated that Mapingshsien had fallen into the hands of the rebels, the officials killed etc., and that the head authorities in Liuchoufu were going to deal with the matter with all urgency. And so on in the same strain. But Mapingshsien and Liuchoufu happen to be the same identical place, in the same way as Linkueishien and Kueilin are the same. Hence reductio ad absurdum, and the same applies to many more Kuangsi yarns, especially those originating in the native papers, though I will admit that there is usually a substratum of fact some-

where, just where no one can say after the item has been embellished for appearance in print.

"Longevity Boards" ad lib.

The summer has been very healthy, no cholera and no plague. The coffin shops are piled full. Last year with the terrible cholera it was impossible to meet the demand, although for some months all the ordinary carpenters turned to making "longevity boards." Latterly there has been a good deal of dengue and other fevers.

The Price of Rice.

Rice keeps steady at \$2.75 silver. It stood at \$4.00 before the new crop, which was excellent, came in. This was because of the export to the famine districts. I hear that farther north the price is not much over a dollar a picul. When railways are more plentiful there will not be the same risk of famine, for the parts that have more can supply those that lack.

TSINGTAO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

12th December.

The Governor.

Captain Truppel returned on Sunday the 6th inst. He has been away in Japan with his wife on two months' leave.

A Bazaar

was held on Tuesday the 10th inst. on behalf of the Chinese Girls' School. It was got up by the Protestant mission and was a great success. Most of the hongks, Chinese and foreign, sent contributions as did also the ladies of the colony. The bazaar was held in the Seamen's Home, the hall of which was effectively decorated. Among other things there were a Japanese tea house; a Münchener beer hall, the waitresses and waiters of which were dressed in Bavarian costumes; and a confectioner's shop as well as stalls for other goods. The greatest novelty however was the post-office, where members of the gentler sex sold post-cards, which were forwarded by the postal authorities bearing the post-mark of the bazaar. People who forgot to bring money had no excuse for not buying as the bank opened a branch in the hall for the occasion. The visitors began to arrive at 4 p.m. and it was past 11 p.m. before the last of them left. During the evening various performances were given.

Prince Adalbert

arrived here on Wednesday, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m. on the Hertha. The Colony gave a reception in his honour on the 11th.

THE PERAK SUGAR CULTIVATION CO., LD.

Annual General Meeting.

The eighteenth Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held at 22, Kiangse Road on the 16th inst., when the following shareholders were present:—Mr. W. D. Little (Chairman); Sir Charles Dudgeon and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper (Directors); and Messrs. F. Anderson, J. M. Young, A. E. Jones, and T. Bunt. 1,321 shares were represented either personally or by proxy.

The secretary, Mr. Leonard Kerr, having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:—

The Report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I presume that I may follow the usual course of taking them as read. The result of the season's working has, as you are aware, been disappointing, but it may be well to remind you that, in such an enterprise as ours,

dependent as it is to a very large extent on conditions which are beyond the control of the management, a poor crop must occasionally be expected. The circumstances attending the growing and ripening of the earlier part of the crop were about as unfavourable as they could be, a period of severe drought being followed by several months of excessive rain, the result being that last January the factories had to be shut down for two months in order to allow the canes time to ripen. When the factory started again there was a steady improvement but the account has been severely handicapped by the poor results of the first half year. Turning to the accounts, under the heading of liabilities, the amount standing against "outstanding accounts" represents the Estate's accounts for September paid in October, and certain sums deposited with the Penang agents by our sugar contractors as security for the fulfilment of their contracts. Under the heading of assets there is but little change since last year, the capital expenditure on the Estates having been confined to finishing work commenced during the previous season. Advances to cane contractors are amply secured by growing canes, and give a very good return as an investment. The rubber plantation is still in its early stages, but is doing well; the first trees will probably be ready for tapping during the year 1905. With regard to Launch Expenses, which is a somewhat large debit as compared with previous accounts, it was found necessary at the commencement of the season to put in a new boiler and carry out somewhat extensive repairs to the hull. The launch is however now in first-class condition, and will, I trust, not require repairs to any great extent for some time. The Labour account debit is much smaller than usual owing to the fact that the recruiting of new labour has been practically at a standstill throughout the season: this fact, although it has effected an economy in working account, has hampered the work of developing the new Estate, the area of which under cane is still a long way short of the capacity of the factory. The remaining accounts are about the same as in previous years and call for no special comment. As to the division of the balance in profit and loss account, you will observe that nothing has been set aside this year for depreciation of plant and buildings on Gula Estate, and in this connection the best explanation I can give is to remind you of what was said by the Chairman at our last annual meeting, namely that this plant is already written down to a figure which represents but little more than one-quarter of its original cost while year by year considerable sums have been spent out of working account to keep it in first-class order. While this is no argument against the writing down to a further extent when the profits of the season are sufficiently large, it is, I think, sufficient justification for our not so doing on this occasion when such an appropriation would mean sacrificing the dividend. An amount of Tls. 5,449.18 has, however, been set aside against depreciation of the Klompang plant and buildings. Out of the remainder there is sufficient for the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent and although this compares very unfavourably with the dividends which have been paid for the last four years, we hope that next year we may be able to do very much better. The new crop started, after the annual overhaul of machinery, on 26th November and everything so far is working well. We have a large crop to take off, we expect a considerable improvement in the output of sugar and our estimated production has been sold at somewhat higher prices than we obtained last year. Before putting the first resolution to the meeting I shall be glad to answer any questions which you may wish to ask.

Mr. Anderson asked what proportion of the rubber plantation would be ready for tapping in 1905.

The Chairman—About three-quarters; 15,000 trees out of 20,000.

There being no further questions the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

1.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Sir Charles Dudgeon:—That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

2.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. White-Cooper:—That a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum be declared for the season ending 30th September last.

3.—Proposed by Mr. F. Anderson, seconded by Mr. J. Young:—That Mr. W. D. Little be re-elected a director of the Company.

4.—Proposed by Mr. T. Bunt, seconded by Mr. A. E. Jones:—That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor and that his remuneration be Tls. 250 per annum.

5.—Proposed by Mr. F. Anderson, by Sir Charles Dudgeon:—That the next Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company be held in the month of December 1904.

The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants would be posted that afternoon.

Before the meeting terminated Messrs. Young and Jones proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried.

THE PERAK SUGAR CULTIVATION CO., LD.

REPORT.

In presenting their report for the season 1902-1903, covering a period of twelve months, the Directors much regret the poor results which have been achieved, owing to the unfavourable weather which was experienced on the Estates during the latter half of last year. The results of crushing during the last six months of the season have, however, shown considerable improvement, and there is every reason to believe that this improvement will be maintained in the season now commencing.

Crop.—Gula Estate.—The area cropped has been 1,401.50 orlongs, producing Piculs 50,994.82 of Sugar, an average of Piculs 36.4 per orlong (1.6 tons per acre); the proportion of No. 1 Sugar has been 84.6 per cent, and the average net price realised for the whole crop was \$6.16 per picul.

Klompang Estate.—Canes have been crushed at the factory on this estate from an area of 824.75 orlongs, producing Piculs 37,191.94 of Basket Sugar, an average of Piculs 45.2 per orlong. This sugar realised an average net price of \$3.38 per picul.

New Buildings.—Expenditure under this heading has been practically confined to the Klompang Estate, where a new bungalow has been completed at a cost of \$5,000. The hospital buildings and out-houses have also been completed.

Extensions.—Gula Estate.—An area of 42 orlongs has been brought into cultivation during the past season, the total cultivated area being now 2,416.25 orlongs, of which 940 orlongs are under lease to Cane Contractors.

Klompang Estate.—An additional area of 75 orlongs has been added to the Estate, making a total area of 1,023.50 orlongs under cultivation, of which 675.75 orlongs are leased to Cane Contractors.

The work of developing this Estate has been very much hampered during the past season by scarcity of labour.

Rubber Plantation.—The Manager reports that the trees are doing well; the total number in the nurseries and planted out is about 20,000, of which about three-fourths are from three to four years old.

Crop 1903-1904.—Gula Estate.—The area under cane for this crop is 1,627.25 orlongs, of which 954.75 orlongs have been planted by Cane Contractors. The whole output has been sold under forward contracts at an average net price of \$6.30 per picul.

Klompang Estate.—The area planted is 815.75 orlongs, of which an area of 691.25 orlongs is covered by Contractors' Canes.

Accounts.—Working Account for the Season under review shows a profit of Tls. 34,011.55, which is transferred to Profit and Loss Account; the latter account after deducting interest on debentures and the Manager's Commission on the Working Account profit, shows an available balance of Tls. 24,403.64, which the Directors propose to divide as follows:—

A dividend to Shareholders of 5 per cent (Tls. 2.50 per share)	17,500.00
To write off Depreciation from Plant and Buildings—Klompang Estate	5,449.88
Carrying forward	1,456.76
	24,406.64

Directors.—The Chairman, Mr. W. V. Drummond, left for Europe early in April, and under the powers given him by the Articles of Association, nominated Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper to serve as a Director during his absence from Shanghai.

Mr. W. D. Little retires by rotation as required by the Articles of Association, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. G. R. Wingrove again offers himself for re-election.

Shanghai, 30th November 1903.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
Chairman.

LEONARD KERR,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

LIABILITIES.		
	Dr.	Tls.
Capital, 7,000 shares @ Tls. 50.00 fully paid up	.....	350,000.00
Reserve Fund	.....	100,000.00
Debenture Loan @ 7% Authorised issued	.....	200,000.00
Unissued	.....	12,900.00
Interest payable on Debentures to 30th September	.....	3,998.75
Less—Interest due on investments	.....	278.13
Accounts outstanding	.....	3,720.62
Unclaimed Dividends	.....	16,353.55
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	.....	2,297.75
		24,406.64
		653,878.56
ASSETS.		
	Cr.	Tls.
Land.—Book value of Gula Estate per last account	.....	203,018.35
Cost of additions and extensions during season	.....	642.60
		203,660.95
Cost of opening up Klompang Estate per last account	.....	49,818.20
Cost of additions and extensions during season	.....	980.92
		50,799.12
		254,460.07

Plant.—Book value of Gula Machinery per last account.....	102,765.54	
Cost of new plant added during season	115.91	
		102,881.45
Book value of Klompang Machinery per last account	88,172.32	
Less—Depreciation written off	4,979.98	
	83,192.34	
Cost of new plant added during season	5.93	
		83,198.27
		186,079.72
Buildings.—Book value of buildings on Gula Estate per last account	34,080.09	
Cost of new buildings added during season.....	141.44	
		34,221.53
Book value of buildings on Klompang Estate per last account.....	24,451.49	
Less—Depreciation written off	893.13	
	23,558.36	
Cost of new buildings added during season ...	2,543.25	
		26,101.61
		60,323.14
Launch.—Book value per last account.....	9,260.00	
Furniture at Estates and Shanghai	2,919.29	
Investments.—Invested in Debenture Bonds	81,325.00	
Advances; to cane contractors	19,203.30	
Stores in Stock and Estate Stud	16,545.77	
Unexpired Insurance on buildings, machinery and launch	2,107.48	
Rubber plantation	7,250.68	
Cash in Penang and Shanghai.....	44,404.11	
		683,878.56

STATEMENT OF WORKING ACCOUNT FOR THE SEASON ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

	Dr.	Tls.
To General Charges.—Estate.....	3,161.52	
Penang	1,444.52	
Shanghai	1,056.68	
		5,662.72
„ Launch Expense	14,100.79	
„ Hospital Charges	12,057.61	
„ Salaries	32,159.01	
„ Manufacturing Expenses	51,710.03	
„ Labour	54,339.56	
„ Upkeep of Buildings, Repairs and Renewals.....	22,162.27	
„ Cultivation (Manure, etc.)	16,280.55	
„ Fire Insurance	4,399.19	
„ Directors' and Auditor's Fees, less Transfer Fees collected ..	2,238.81	
		215,110.54
„ Balance, transferred to Profit and Loss Account	34,011.55	
		249,122.09
	Cr.	Tls.
By Proceeds from sale of Sugar, Molasses and Rum		249,122.09
		249,122.09

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Tls.
To Interest on Debenture Loan—		
30th September 1903—		
@ 7 % p.a. on Tls. 187,100	11,262.93	
Less—Interest on Investments ..	3,914.90	
	7,348.03	
Add—Interest on overdrafts Penang and Shanghai.....	2,530.02	
		9,878.05
„ Manager's Commission, 2½ % on Working a/c Balance		850.29
„ Balance.....		24,406.64
		35,134.98
	Cr.	Tls.
By Balance of Profit and Loss Account 1901-1902 ..	1,876.84	
Less—Sum voted at last Annual General Meeting to Manager.....\$1,000.00	753.41	
		1,123.43
„ Balance of Working Account, as above.....		34,011.55
		35,134.98

Shanghai, 30th November, 1903.

LEONARD KERR,
Secretary.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Books, Vouchers and Securities kept by the Secretary and find this statement of account in accordance therewith.

G. R. WINGROVE,
Auditor.

SPORT.

S. V. C. Reserve Company.

The members of the above Company held their monthly competition at the Rifle Range last Sunday, the ranges being 200, 400, and 600 yards, any position, Bisley Targets. The weather was dull, although the sun made one or two half-hearted efforts to break through the dullness. There was very little wind. The occasion was a special one, owing to the fact that it was the last opportunity for members to shoot for Major Brodie Clarke's trophy (a handsome dish mounted on a carved blackwood stand.) The conditions under which the trophy was shot for were the usual ones under which the monthly competitions are held, the winner to be the one who made, during the current year, the four highest scores, including handicap points. A second prize (a chased silver bowl) was presented by Capt. C. Murray Adamson; a third (a pair of small silver bowls) by the Company; and a fourth (a pair of silver tooth pick holders in the shape of umbrellas) by Corporal H. Browett. Priv. F. E. Taylor presented a very nice silver cup as a handicap prize in the monthly competition and the Company a silver bowl for the highest scorer.

Priv. A. H. Brooks won the Company's prize with a total score of 82 points and Capt. G. R. Wingrove won the handicap prize with a total score of 97, which included 18 points handicap.

The following are the 9 best scores:—

	200	400	600	Total.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Priv. A. H. Brooks	31	26	25	82
Capt. G. R. Wingrove	24	30	25	79
Priv. J. B. Roach	23	28	28	79
Priv. F. E. Taylor	30	27	19	76
Corp. C. Houghton	28	27	20	75
Priv. W. B. Buyers	25	23	26	74
„ G. Peace	30	28	15	73
„ H. Weber	26	27	20	73
„ T. Macdonald	24	29	20	73

After the competition was over the scores for Major Clarke's trophy were worked out, the result being that Priv. F. L. Marshall was found to be the winner with a total score of 357 points. Priv. A. H. Brooks won the second prize with a total of 346 points and Privates A. Allan and J. B. Walsh tied for the third prize with a total of 344 points each.

As neither Priv. Allan nor Priv. Walsh were present the tie will have to be shot off at a future date. The following is the list of competitors with their scores, those marked with an asterisk being "scratch" men.

Priv. F. L. Marshall	357
* „ A. H. Brooks	346
„ J. B. Walsh	344
„ A. Allan	344
* „ F. E. Taylor	337
„ J. B. Roach	336
* „ G. Peace	334
Corp. H. Browett	333
Priv. W. B. Buyers	326
* „ H. H. Read	317
„ T. J. Rowland	315
* „ T. Macdonald	313
* „ H. Weber	308
„ S. Spooner	307
Sergt. D. Campbell	306
Capt. C. M. Adamson	303
Priv. D. Nesbitt	300
„ S. Mountrie	294
„ B. Dixon	293
Corp. C. Houghton	290
Priv. „ R. Murphine	287

Priv. Brooks' score of 346 points as one of the scratch men was a most creditable one.

The members then adjourned to the pavilion for tiffin. It would, however, conduce to the comfort of members if the Officers' Room (which is never used by the Officers) was taken in to the pavilion and

the pavilion made three or four feet wider. It is extremely uncomfortable to have to sit so close together that one has scarcely room to move one's arms.

During tiffin Capt. Wingrove, in the unavoidable absence of Capt. Adamson, proposed the health of Major Clarke, at the same time thanking him for taking so keen an interest in the Company and expressing to him the pleasure his presence always gave the members. Major Clarke's health was then cordially drunk and in response he thanked Capt. Wingrove for proposing it and the members for so heartily responding to the toast. He thanked the members for their kind and genial hospitality and said that he always enjoyed the meetings very much. He was pleased with the general result of the competition for his trophy and he was willing to present another one to be shot for next year under the same conditions or any other conditions the Shooting Committee of the Company might suggest. He congratulated Priv. F. L. Marshall upon winning the prize and hoped it would be an encouragement to still further improve his shooting.

Major Clarke then presented the prizes to the winners, congratulating them on their success. He then said that he took the opportunity of referring to the good services rendered to the Company by the Hon. Secretary, Corporal Browett, who had all the work to do in connection with the meetings and did it so well. Capt. Wingrove rose and said that he also was glad to take the opportunity of expressing to Corporal Browett the thanks of the members for the trouble he took in arranging the meetings, and he had much pleasure in proposing his health.

Corporal Browett in reply thanked Major Clarke and Capt. Wingrove for the kind words they had spoken and the members for the kind way they had responded to the toast. He much regretted having to tell them that as he was now such a busy man he was afraid he would have to give up the secretaryship next season. It was a pleasure to him to do the work and he was well repaid for his trouble when he saw how much the members of the Company appreciated his efforts, but there was a good deal to do as Secretary and Treasurer in order to have everything right. He would continue to act as long as he could and the members wished, but he would suggest that Sergeant Campbell take his place next season, as Sergeant Campbell took much interest in the shooting and would be a good man for the post.

Some more shooting after tiffin ended one more of these genial and enjoyable meetings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH LOYALTY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of Monday, the 7th December, there appeared a leader on "The King in Politics," which contains a sentence I as an Irishman must take exception to. It reads:—

"Even Continental and Irish malice, fanned by self-seekers, and paid for by reptile funds, had pretty well worn itself out."

Surely the coupling of the Irish with Continental methods in connection with the South African war is neither accurate nor just.

The Irish who opposed the war were no less loyal and patriotic than such men as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. John Morley, Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Lloyd George, and many others, whom no sane man would charge with being either "self-seekers" or supported by "reptile funds." It is hardly fair that because a few Irish Members in the House of Commons allowed their feelings to run away with their judgment, that

such a base and unjust charge should be made against the Irish as that quoted above. The affectionate and loyal welcome accorded to the King during his recent visit to Ireland, by all sections of the people, should have prevented the writer from penning such a sentence.

It would be well if those who write about the King would emulate his example, whose object in visiting Ireland was to promote contentment, peace, and goodwill. The great statesman, whose "life" has just been issued, and which is being reviewed in nearly every paper and magazine, was actuated by the same high motives. In closing his masterly speech, when introducing the Home Rule Bill on the 13th February, 1893, Mr. Gladstone said:—

"It would be a misery to me, if I had forgotten or omitted in these, my closing views, any measure possible for me to take towards upholding or promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause, not of one party or another, but of all parties and all nations inhabiting these islands; and to these nations, viewing them as I do, with all their vast opportunities under a living union for power and for happiness, I say, let me entreat you,—if it were with my latest breath, I would entreat you—to let the dead bury the dead, and to cast behind you every recollection of by-gone evils, and to cherish and love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in the times that are to come."

I am, etc.,

J. P. DONOVAN.

Hankow, 13th December.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

16th December.

(1) Decree commanding that eleven desperadoes captured red-handed by men of the Peking Gendarmerie be handed over to the Board of Punishments for trial and punishment.

(2) Decree cashiering and removing from office a large number of incapable officials of Honan province denounced by Chen K'uei-lung, Governor of the same.

(3) Decree commanding that the Imperial commendation be transmitted to a number of officials of Honan province at the recommendation of the above-named Chen K'uei-lung, Governor of Honan province.

(4) Special edict with reference to memorial presented by Prince Tsai Chen, 4th Order (son of Prince Ching), asking to be allowed to resign his post of President of the Shangpu (Board of Commerce) owing to the number of unfavourable criticisms against him by members of the Censorate. The Empress Dowager however refuses to allow Prince Tsai Chen to resign, stating that owing to the ignorance of the Throne in regard to Commerce it was decided to appoint special officials to revive trade, encourage commerce, railways, mines, agriculture, and the various industries. Now Tsai Chen being a clever man and moreover having been abroad and carefully studied the institutions of the West, he was accordingly selected to fill the post of President of the Board of Commerce. This Board being in its infancy much still remains to be done; but whether Tsai Chen shows himself capable to fulfil the duties of his post is for the Throne alone to decide; the said Tsai Chen should not therefore seek to relieve himself of the responsibilities of his post by resigning because of the unfavourable criticisms of other people. The said Tsai Chen being a member of the Imperial House and having received extra bounties from the Throne, should prove his

gratitude by diligently attending to his work and not be discouraged by what people may say of him.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Crisis.

It was reported in mandarin circles yesterday to the effect that secret instructions have been issued from Peking to the various Tartar General, Viceroy, and Governors of the Empire to make preparations for immediate hostilities, and to send up North without unnecessary delay a division, or at least, a brigade of the best armed foreign drilled troops from each province. The instructions in question further stated that the actions of the Russians and the intrigues of their allies were such as to forbid evil to the Empire which should be opposed by force of arms if necessary without delay.

Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao's

sixty-fifth birthday anniversary was celebrated at Nanking on Wednesday the 16th instant very quietly and unostentatiously, although there was a full attendance of H.E.'s civil and military subordinates from Shanghai, Soochow, and the principal cities of the Liangkiang Viceroyalty. It is also stated that taking advantage of the presence of these officials, Viceroy Wei seized the opportune moment to discuss the crisis in the North with his subordinates, and personally enjoined on them to be prepared for the worst as the situation in the North appeared to be anything but peaceful.

The Ninghai Anti-R.C. Case.

A Hangchow, capital of Chékiang province, dispatch reports the arrival in that city from Ningpo, under military escort, of the ex-district magistrate of Ninghai, Hsiao Ch'ing-tseng; Sun Shao-fa, ex-Lieutenant Colonel commanding the garrison of that city, and Chou Yu-sheng, ex-Lieutenant Colonel Commanding the Middle Battalion of the Chékiang Provincial Commander-in-Chief's personal Brigade. It will be remembered that the officials were accused of alleged complicity in the recent murder by a mob in Ninghai of a Chinese R.C. priest, named Chu, and failure to give him adequate protection when assaulted thereby leading to the man's death at the hands of the said mob. Apparently the Ningpo Taotai and his staff were unable to settle the case and so after a lapse of a couple of months the accused officials have had to be sent to Hangchow for trial under the personal superintendence of H.E. Nieh Chih-kuei, Governor of the province.

NAVY LEAGUE RECREATION FUND.

	Tls.	8
Previously acknowledged ...	10,030	400
Received 17th December:—		
"Interested"	100	...
	Tls...	10,130 \$400

17th December.

OUR SHOOTING DISTRICTS.

Mr. H. T. Wade's magnificent map of *The Shooting Districts lying between Wuhu and Shanghai, together with a map of the Ningpo Country*, to which we have already briefly referred, is now ready, and a really grand work it is, indispensable in every household, and to every one whose regard for the place in which his lot is cast goes beyond the actual limits of the Foreign Settlements. In its lettering in English and Chinese, its colouring, and the amount of information as to the prevalent crops, etc., it shows the high-water mark of local map production. Considering that all the lettering, both English and Chinese, is done by hand, the native talent employed must be very highly commended. The binding, the printing, and the paper—indestructible Japanese,—are all most creditable. The new delineation of the South Lake, whose correctness is confirmed by the Jesuit map, and the inclusion of the route of Mr. Consul Clennell in his journey from Hangchow to Ningbo, give a special value to Mr. Wade's work, which will surely be widely appreciated here, and would be a handsome Christmas present to old Shanghai sportsmen at home.

Mr. Wade's introductory note and his distance tables are further additions to the value of this map, which is published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. :—
Fornosa under the Dutch described from *Contemporary Records*. By the Rev. Wm. Campbell, F.R.G.S. In cloth, small 4to., 629 pp. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. 1903.

From the publisher :—
Okoubu (Ministres et Hommes d'Etat). Par Maurice Courant. 1 volume in-16, avec un portrait en phototype. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1904. (2 fr. 50.)

"LOCAL COLOUR" FROM JAPAN.

[SPECIAL TO "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."]

Yokohama, 11th December.

The unusual character of the Reply to the Address from the Japanese Throne, made public here last evening, followed as it was to-day by the announcement of the dissolution of the Lower House, has focussed the general attention on that particular phase of the "war fever" with which the majority of Japan's people and Press is undoubtedly smitten. Mild as the wording of it may appear to readers unfamiliar with the formal abjectness usual in past Replies, it caused as much sensation as might have accompanied the presentation (say) of a demand for the abolition of the House of Lords in a Reply to any Royal Address to the Commons of England. More perhaps, because in addition to its unprecedentedness, it appeared to be tinged with the colour of a coming change in the spirit of Japan's Constitutional dream. Foreigners who have taken any intelligent interest in the development of its scarcely yet digested Constitution, felt as if they stood upon the verge of Revolution, and expected in after years to refer to the night of 10th December as a turning-point in the vital history of Japan. Was it not an indication almost of the way in which the balance of

public opinion was falling, in the weighing of democratic ideas versus divine right? With discussions of it as "the prevailing topic" wherever two or three were gathered together, with the bells of the "express" runners jingling in almost every street, with frenzied telegrams coming down from Tokio to the local editors:—"Wild excitement in Diet, capital in uproar, full details for thirty dollars"—there was some excuse for such thoughts, and for anticipating at the very least a suspension of the Constitution. Instead of revolution came dissolution, and that (as your readers are already aware) with the utmost promptitude. What a fall, moreover, was observable in the vernacular comments on the incident! Almost without exception, the Japanese journals have given expression to the popular belligerent feeling against Russia. Instead, however, of exaggerating the significance of this thing, they appear to have minimised it. Instead of seeing in it any evidence of dissatisfaction with the "treaty" between the Emperor and the people, some of them are describing it as almost a piece of political jiggery. The Representatives, unprepared for anything unusual, paid little attention to the reading, and (so it is alleged) passed it in virtual ignorance of its contents. When they realised that which they had done, many clamoured for another reading. It was one thing to voice the impatience of their constituencies, by interpellations and elbow-jogs for the Government; it was another to disturb the mind of the Mikado with their politics. While there is as yet some doubt, some misunderstanding concerning the real esoteric history of the unique Reply, there is no reason to doubt that a large percentage of truth abides with those who insist that it was by the majority at all events, unpremeditated and unintentional. The Constitution drafted by Ito does not, has not, yet materialised in the minds of the men of Japan as it would have obsessed and dominated Western imaginations. To most it probably still figures as nothing more important, nothing more significant, than any other manifestation of the sovereign power of the Emperor. In theory that is probable and in fact it looks like it. The Government, in direct touch with the Emperor, could not be hampered at the present juncture by a trivial embarrassment like a popular vote. Popular or not, they simply dismissed the voters. Nothing happens. The high-strung mob has had another of the thrills to which it must be growing callous, and goes about its business. So far as eye can see, the situation, if changed at all, is changed for the better. The Government of Japan has its hands free, and that is all.

TOM WRIGHT.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbatic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy.

THE FINE HAND OF CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

(Contributed.)

Of the treaties entered into between China and foreign nations within the past decade there are two made with Japan which are special in scope and foresight. Half a century of previous negotiations did not do as much to enlarge commercial intercourse with China as did the treaty of Shimonoseki, and the treaty which was recently negotiated at Shanghai between these two Asiatic Empires touches the very base of China's conservatism and would place a formidable barrier in the path of Russia's northward march.

For with Peking open to foreign trade the citadel there of dense conservatism would be razed, and with the political and commercial interest of Western nations centered in the capital of China there would be an ever watchful sentinel over Russia's aggressions; those nations would not and could not be quiet while one of the number was extending its territorial limits and thus narrowing the trade areas of the others.

But it is proposed to notice one or two provisions in the treaty recently signed at Shanghai between the United States and China and to point out what sooner or later may prove lurking dangers. In no provision of this treaty did the fine hand of Chinese diplomacy show itself more plainly than in the provision for the opening of two new markets in Manchuria. It was a move on the part of China to enlist the aid of a strong friend to drive Russia out of Manchuria, and this is not the view of an alarmist, for before a copy of the treaty had been received at the American Department of State the Chinese Minister at Washington had applied there for such aid. It is true that the application was not of a belligerent character but such was the logic of its intention.

Before the treaty was entered into it was well known to the United States that Russia was in Manchuria by virtue of a paper writing signed by China and as a consequence Russia had acquired valuable rights and expended large sums of money in Manchuria. China had the right to make the concessions to Russia, and did make them without a protest from any other nation. In fact, after China had consumed half of a summer in the attempt to kill all the foreign Ministers at her capital, the nations represented by those Ministers immediately acknowledged China's right to concede what she pleased, and as it now appears she conceded rather much to Russia.

It is not meant to justify or palliate Russia's course in Manchuria, but rather to present the view that after Russia has inaugurated systems of railroads and made large outlays in money and materials to improve and cause them to be remunerative she ought not to be expected to leave her investment to be safeguarded by China. China cannot or will not safeguard her own interests and that was why her skilful negotiators readily agreed to the opening of Moukden and Antung. They knew that China could not force the evacuation of Manchuria and when the contingency arose China could turn to the United States and say: "Now you see Russia obstructs the execution of the treaty, I am powerless and you must arrange in some way with Russia." The contingency has arisen and the danger of an estrangement between two old friends lurks beneath.

In article nine of the treaty there is this sentence: "This article shall not be held to protect against due process of law any citizen of the United States or Chinese."

subject who may be author, proprietor, or seller of any publication calculated to injure the well-being of China." That is a very remarkable sentence which must be left for construction and application by a Chinese judge and a Consular official. Nearly every Chinese judge will say that the well-being of China depends on her repose, that nothing be done to disturb her repose or change the current of her thought. The article has reference to a copyright law and the sentence quoted defines what renders amenable to law a publication and what excludes it from the protection of a copyright. If the action of the Chinese judges in the "Supao" case is to be taken as a criterion of their interpretation of what may disturb the "well-being" of China it is notice of much litigation ahead under the article indicated. American citizens, whether missionaries or following other vocations, had better be guarded in what they write or they might disturb "the well-being of China." And if China is not to be disturbed, then there is to be no change, no progress, but like a stagnant pool she is to be forever stagnant. The sentence is gratuitous. American law would apply and reach any American citizen who did not behave himself in China, and American citizens in China have never been guilty of conduct to warrant any imputation that they would come to China as revolutionists or to act disloyally. The sentence is out of place and simply encourages petitions against the publication of anything that the Chinese may think objectionable, and nothing justifies this view so much as a careful reading of the proceedings of the "Supao" case.

Article three refers to the right of American citizens to reside at the treaty ports for the purpose of pursuing any lawful avocation, and closes with this sentence: "They shall generally enjoy as to their person and property all such rights, privileges and indemnities as are and as may be hereafter granted to the nation the most favoured in these respects." Why the word "generally" was used is not quite intelligible. It seems that it would have been advisable to have omitted that word in order to have conveyed a more positive and direct meaning. No right should be provided for in a treaty in a general sense, and to avoid doubt and confusion every right given by a treaty should be given in the clearest and most positive language, for the privileges enjoyed under a treaty are not safely guarded when provided for in general or ambiguous terms. To one who reads the American treaty, in connection with the treaties recently made between China and other nations, the tone of the former is less positive and direct and at the same time defective in scope. It is favourable to China, that is too evident in every article.

However, the American negotiators should be complimented on disregarding the resolutions adopted by the American Asiatic Association at Shanghai on the subject of Treaty revision and which were forwarded to the American Secretary of State. It will be remembered that those resolutions negated any change in China's financial or tariff system, and that General Sharretts even went to Nanking to assure the Viceroy that likin would not be abolished. It was reasonable that the Viceroy should have relied upon the assurance when the General received the salute from the American warship that is accorded to the President of the United States and to him only. That salute must have impressed the whole country round about, but notwithstanding the resolutions and the strenuous exertions of General Sharretts, the negotiators were successful in having China promise to undertake—to undertake, mind you—the abolition of likin. But there is a provision about native Custom-houses at present in existence which may neutralise the good that would result by the abolition of all

likin stations. Why not have provided that China shall abolish likin in all her provinces and dependencies and have no more hindrances to trade? It will be a long time before China gets ready to undertake and probably longer before the undertaking is practically carried out. But the negotiators deserve thanks for getting China to promise to undertake to do something towards liberating trade within her borders from likin fetters.

H. B. M.'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 17th December.
Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. SOOCHA SINGH

Soocha Singh, a watchman employed at the Silk Mill in Yangtsepo Road was summoned on a charge of beating and assaulting one Tsu Sing-tzee on the 14th inst. contrary to Statutes 24 and 25 Vic. c. 100 § 42.

Accused was summoned to appear at 9.30 but as he did not do so a warrant was issued for his arrest. He came to the Court shortly afterwards and was arrested and brought up at 2 p.m.

Complainant said that she was a washerwoman and that on the day in question she went to the mill to ask for some wages for her daughter who had worked at the mill for 10 days. She was assaulted by defendant, and lost one of her earrings. She had only one daughter working at the mill. It was the first time witness had been there. Ten days' wages amounting to \$3.90 cents were owing to her daughter. She went to ask for them and she was assaulted. She went to the silk mill and accused got her by the hair and struck her. She asked a Chinaman for her wages. The man said it had nothing to do with him. Soon after that the Indian struck her. As soon as she mentioned the wages she was struck by the Indian, and kicked.

Inspector Aiers said that the plaintiff was brought to the station by defendant who complained that the woman created a disturbance at the mill. Complainant's eye was very swollen and she complained of having been assaulted by defendant and said that he had struck her on the "eye" with a stick, she also said defendant had kicked her. One of the head Chinese from the mill was also present and defendant said that he had pushed her down. Witness got defendant's name and told the woman she had better come to the Consulate. Witness also got the Chinaman's name and told defendant to take him to the Mixed Court. The Chinaman said he wanted the woman to come back to her work and that the money was not due.

Complainant, recalled, said that she had never worked at the mill. The wages were paid once in four weeks.

Accused said that he was on duty at the gate of the mill when a shroff came down and asked him and a Sikh policeman to come and send away some women who were making a disturbance. When witness went up he found complainant on the floor making a fuss. There was another woman with her. The policeman made complainant get up, and witness made the other women get behind her. Accused's master followed and after getting down ordered the complainant to be taken to the police station. When they got there the Inspector told the policeman to go back to his duty. He, accused, had been in the army for 21 years.

His Worship—I know perfectly well what has happened. The daughter had been put in the mill to learn the business, and just as she was beginning to learn a little about it went away. Her employers were probably very angry at her doing so, but whether or not they owed her any wages I do not know. That is a matter for complainant to settle with the Chinese employers and she can go to her own magistrate and have it settled to-morrow. Complainant has no business to come to the mill and make a fuss and if the watchman turns her off the premises after being told to do so by his master I cannot punish him. The case is therefore dismissed.

R. v. ISSER SINGH, AMMER SINGH, MONGAN SINGH, KAIR SINGH, AND CHATE SINGH.

During the afternoon the evidence was read over to the above prisoners, previous to sending them up for trial.

It is understood that the police have some further evidence in this case which will be heard in the course of a few days.

MARRIAGE.

GAUNT—WOOD.—On the 17th of December, 1903 at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, B.A., Thomas Gaunt to He'en Wood, both of the Church Missionary Society.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Bauld and child, Messrs. W. A. Crombie and D'Almeida.

Per str. POYANG.—For Nanking—Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye, Messrs. Rhodes and Hancock. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Blesky and two children, Messrs. Vanderstickel and Styan. For Ichang—Corp. McDonald.

Per str. KIANGKWAN.—For Nanking—Mr. A. L. Stein.

INWARD.

Per str. KONIG ALBERT.—From Japan—Miss A. M. Carti, Dr. Jeschke, Messrs. B. Belling, A. Stempel, Koh Leap-teng, Ng Sai-yung, and Cho Sing-sang.

Per str. HAETING.—From Niagpo—Mr. J. R. Harding.

Per str. ANPING.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mrs. Blanche, Mrs. Monteith, Messrs. O. Middleton and Talliot.

Per str. SUIWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Gardner, Misses Penninton and Rowley, Bishop Graves, Messrs. Bainbridge, Graham, Strove, and Hespeler.

Per str. CHIHLE.—From Chefoo—Messrs. Ginnon, Phel, and Vernon.

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EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circular, 17th of December.

The home markets are quiet.

RAW SILK.—A few small settlements of Tsatlees are reported.

YELLOW SILKS.—A fair business continues to be done in Mienchews, and Mienyangs at unchanged rates.

STEAM FILATURES.—Very little doing, the market is weak.

HAND FILATURES.—Are in small demand, a few settlements are reported at prices given below.

WASTE SILK.—We do not hear of any transactions.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 2/5 3/8 and Fcs. 3.08 4 m/s. Freight Tls. 8.20 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul.		Tls. per picul.
TSATLEES—		STEAM FILATURES.—	
Double Blue Elephant	600	Mulberry Tree and Webb 13/15 I, II.....	865/845
HAND FILATURES.—		MOH TSAN SKEINS.—	
S.S.S. Mars I.....	677 1/2	Gold Phoenix I, II.	505/485
Small Buffalo I Grant.....	685	YELLOW SILKS.—	
" " I Ord	675	Meinchew	435
Gold Eagle I, II, Ord aver.....	650	Mienyang S. T. I, II.	495/475
Blue Eagle I Grant	672 1/2	HAININ SILK.—	
		Gold Mandarin Duck II	565

1903-1904. 1902-1903. 1901-1902. 1900-1901. 1899-1900. 1898-99.

Settlements for this mail	about 500	1,000	1,500	700	800	3,000 bales.
" " season including } ..	35,000	43,000	55,000	46,700	84,250	50,500 "
forward contracts	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stock	17,800	3,500	15,000	13,000	6,500	5,000 "
Total Arrivals, including Steam } ..	52,800	46,200	67,800	60,100	85,400	55,000 "
Filature	"	"	"	"	"	"

	*England.	*France &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filatures pls.	7	4,501	4,508	868	3	2	5,381 bales.
„ White Silk in Bales } of 80 catties }	456	10,746	11,202	3,046	1,017	453	15,718 „
„ Yellow Silk in piculs...	20	3,746	3,766	10	3,005	531	7,312 „
„ Wild „ „ ...	10	4,027	4,037	1,283	37	245	5,602 „
Total.....	493	23,020	23,513	5,207	4,062	1,231	34,013 ..
Against in 1902-1903	1,040	25,045	26,085	9,612	3,521	1,307	40,525 „
„ 1901-1902 ...	2,216	31,943	34,159	9,362	6,925	2,010	52,456 „
„ 1900-1901 ...	2,434	28,750	31,004	4,691	8,861	1,459	46,015 „
„ 1899-1900	6,190	51,346	57,556	11,621	5,932	3,603	78,692 „
„ 1898-99 ..	1,828	36,147	38,275	3,818	4,198	949	47,240 „
„ 1897-98	1,352	32,313	33,665	7,220	3,467	1,723	46,075 „
Export of Waste Silk.....	7,515	34,799	42,314	478	210	405	43,407 piculs.
Against in 1902-1903	7,360	27,681	35,041	204	176	16	35,437 „
„ 1901-1902	6,322	30,420	36,742	57	28	23	36,850 „
„ 1900-1901	9,004	24,752	33,756	...	52	57	33,865 „
Export Cocoons	151	5,999	6,150	...	...	4,724	10,874 „
Against in 1902-1903	...	3,488	3,488	...	...	2,309	5,797 „
„ 1901-1902	...	1,492	1,492	...	2	2,029	3,523 „
„ 1900-1901 ..	...	1,033	1,033	...	...	3,459	4,492 „

*Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also ... piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.	
" 893 " " " Continent.	
893	

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 8	Genzan Maru	Jap str	1140	Ikezawa	Nagasaki	Dec —	Coal	Moller Brothers
" 8	Kinai Maru	Jap str	1498	Ihara	Kobe	—	General	Moller Brothers
" 8	Lienshing	Br str	1049	Young	Tientsin	... 2	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 8	Sual	Br str	667	Scott	Hankow	... 6	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 8	Hunan	Br str	1143	Frazier	Tientsin v. Chefoo	... 1	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 8	Pekin	Br str	2242	Sparks	Ningpo	... 8	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Hangsang	Br str	1356	Wilde	Hongkong	... 5	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 9	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow	... 6	do	Melchers & Co.
" 9	Taisang	Br str	1544	Bradley	Hongkong	... 4	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 9	Haeting	Chi str	1121	Paramore	Taku Bar	... 6	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 9	Yamaguchi M'u	Jap str	3281	Swain	Nagasaki	... 7	Mails, etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 9	Store Nordiske	Dan str	596	Suenson	Cruise	—	do	G. N. Tel. Co.
" 9	Nonni	Russ str	1360	Vorontzoff	Dalny	—	General	Ch. Eastern Railway Co.
" 9	Anna	—	—	—	—	—	Ballast	—
" 10	Donbighshire	Br str	2489	Evans	Hongkong	—	General	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
" 10	Kamor	Nor str	959	Maus	Hongkong	—	—	—
" 10	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Edgren	Ningpo	... 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 10	Pechili	Br str	881	McClure	Amoy	... 6	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 10	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Mahon	Hankow	... 7	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 10	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow	... 7	do	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
" 10	Ella	Br str	519	George	Hankow	... 3	do	Geddes & Co.
" 10	Canton	Br str	1110	Muir	Hongkong	... 8	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 10	J. Diederichsen	Ger str	623	Ohlsen	Foochow	—	do	Diederichsen, Jabsen & Co.
" 10	Liu Hsing	Chi r-c	1500	Myhre	Cruise	—	do	Customs
" 11	Pekin	Br str	2242	Sparks	Ningpo	... 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Chinkiang	Br str	1229	Brymer	Swatow	... 5	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Shengking	Br str	1034	Dewar	Tientsin	... 2	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Ningpo	Br str	1240	Boyd	Chefoo	... 8	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Shierhorst	Hankow	... 8	do	Melchers & Co.
" 11	Chiyeun	Chi str	1211	Stewart	Hongkong	... 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 11	Loksang	Br str	979	Johns	Swatow	... 9	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 11	Yungping	Br str	525	Messer	Chinwa gtao	—	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co.
" 11	Amur	Russ str	1384	Gertner	Dalny	—	do	Ch. Eastern Railway Co.
" 11	Simla	Br str	3838	Goldsmith	Hongkong, etc	... 7	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" 11	Korea	Am str	5951	Seabury	San Francisco	Nov 18	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co.
" 11	Fujisan Maru	Jap str	1267	Shimidzu	Kuchinotzu	Dec —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 11	M. S. Dollar	Br str	2674	Gow	Fairhaven, Wash	—	Timber	J. C. Eperley
" 12	Kiangteen	Chi str	1246	Edgren	Ningpo	... 11	General	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 12	Shansi	Br str	1224	arnaghan	Swatow	... 6	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Talee Maru	Jap str	1315	Yebina	Hankow	... 5	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 12	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow	... 9	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 12	Wuhu	Br str	1250	Richards	Hongkong	... 8	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Y'hama Maru	Jap str	2372	Kawamuro	Nagasaki	... 10	Mails, etc	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 12	Kungping	Chi str	1742	Synons	Tangku & Chefoo	... 8	General	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 12	Coptic	Br str	2744	Rinder	Hongkong	—	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co.
" 12	Achilles	Br str	4484	Williams	Moji	—	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Esang	Br str	1127	Rooke	Tientsin	—	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 12	Murex	Br str	2329	Holliday	—	—	Kerosene Oil	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
" 12	Hsinchi	Chi str	1385	Klopfer	Chefoo	—	General	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 12	Koyo Maru	Jap str	638	Aikawa	Kuchinotzu	—	Coal	Nihon Shosen Kaisha
" 12	Frithjof	Nor str	892	Haraldsen	—	—	Ballast	—
" 13	Pekin	Br str	2242	Sparks	Ningpo	... 12	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Knivsberg	Ger str	646	Kayser	Kiaochow	—	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 13	Yuenwo	Br str	1331	Flagg	Hankow	—	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 13	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Calder	Hankow	—	do	Geddes & Co.
" 13	Bangkok	Ger str	—	—	Singapore	—	Lumber	Melchers & Co.
" 13	Mandjour	Russ g-b	1416	Muravieff	Port Arthur	—	—	—
" 13	Tartar	Br str	2765	Beotham	Vancouver	Nov 17	Mails, etc	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 13	Dardanus	Br str	2992	Tillotson	Hongkong	Dec —	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Manila	Br str	2711	Lowellin	Kobe	—	do	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" 13	Prinsesse Marie	Dan str	3518	Berentzen	—	—	do	East-Asiatic Co.
" 13	Fungshun	Chi str	381	Gillespie	Chefoo	... 11	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 13	Kiautschou	Ger str	6721	Behrens	Hongkong, etc	... 11	Mails, &c	Melchers & Co.
" 13	Glengarry	Br str	1924	Holman	Liverpool, etc	Nov 13	General	McGregor Bros. & Co.
" 1	Prometheus	Br str	3583	Moir	Japan	Dec —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Chiuyetsu Maru	Jap str	742	Nasu	Kiaochow	—	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Hsinyu	Chi str	1027	Blethen	Chefoo	—	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 14	Aragonia	Ger str	3324	Forst	Kobe	—	do	Carlowitz & Co.
" 14	Haeon	Chi str	837	Wallace	Foochow	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 14	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Boyd	Hankow	... 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 14	Kingsing	Br str	1223	Leask	K'ow, C'foo, T'sin	... 14	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 14	Hsiehho	Chi str	1082	Crawford	Tangku & Chefoo	... 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 14	Haeting	Chi str	1124	Paramore	Ningpo	... 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 15	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Wenchow	... 13	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 15	Poyang	Br str	1832	Miller	Hankow	... 11	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Kwangse	Br str	1240	Harris	H'kong v. Amoy	... 12	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Paohua	Br str	434	Damstrom	Hankow	... 12	do	Geddes & Co.
" 15	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	Tsingtau	... 13	do	Melchers & Co.
" 15	Kaga Maru	Jap str	3907	Ohno	Japan	... 24	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Dec 8	Kwongsang	Br str	989	Lake	S'tow, H'kg, C'ton	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Suiwo	Br str	1931	Hogg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 9	El Dorado	Br str	892	Smith	K'chow & Chéfoo	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Tungchow	Br str	952	Bennett	W'ei C'foo, Dalny	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Eva	Ger str	2084	Petersen	Moji	Ballast	Paul Brunat
" 9	Hipsang	Br str	1040	Stalker	C'kiang & Wuhu	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Ariel	Nor str	991	Rafen	Manila	General	Lack & Davis
" 9	Pekin	Br str	2242	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Surprise	Fr str	627	Thomas		do	Melchers & Co
" 9	Vorwaerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	K'ow, C'foo, C'tao	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 9	Atagosan Maru	Jap str	1267	Yazawa	Kobe	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Ngankin	Br str	1719	Newcomb	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 10	Changon	Br str	937	Patrick	Hankow & Ports	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 10	Sual	Br str	663	Scott	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen & Co
" 10	Lyeemoon	Ger str	1283	Lehmann	Chefoo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Hanyu	Chi str	1027	Blethen	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Taishun	Chi str	1216	Jamieson	C'wtao, Tientsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co
" 10	Peiping	Chi str	326	McTaggart	Moji	Ballast	Mitsu Bishi Co
" 10	Akunoura Maru	Jap str	1063	Ochi	Chinkiang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Taiwan	Br str	1109	Harder	C'kiang & Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Hunan	Br str	1158	Frazier	Ningpo	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Kiangteeu	Chi str	1464	Edgren	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Kiangyu	Chi str	7014	Pratt	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 11	Tachang Maru	Jap str	711	Leach	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 11	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Manning	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Haeshin	Chi str	774	Lowe	Kioochow	do	Melchers & Co
" 11	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	M'seilles v. Ports	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
" 11	Armad Behic	Fr str	2818	Flandin	Kobe	General	M. B. Kaisha
" 11	Ibuki Maru	Jap str	649	Yamanaka	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Pekin	Br str	2242	Sparke	C'kiang & Wuhu	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 11	Pechili	Br str	881	McClure	Japan & Corea	Mails, &c	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 12	Yamaguchi M'u	Jap str	3281	Swain	Hankow & Ports	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Mahon	Hankow & Ports.	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 12	Surtai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hongkong	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 12	Korea	Am str	5658	Seabury	N.Y. v. F'w, A'y	do	McGregor Bros. & Gow
" 12	Glenroy	Br str	3141	McGillivray	A'y, H'kg, C'ton	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Tansui	Br str	919	Redy	Odessa, etc.	do	Russo-Chinese Bank
" 12	Kostroma	Russ str	1993	Mavrokordato	Kobe	do	Moller Br thers
" 12	Seiko Maru	Jap str	938	Kaneyasu	Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Ningpo	Br str	1240	Boyd		do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Villalabos	U.S. g-b		Bartelette	Hankow & Ports	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 12	Kiangwo	Br str	1354	Mutter	San Francisco	Mails, etc	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co
" 12	Coptic	Br str	2744	Rinder	C'wangtao & T'ien	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Hsiping	Ger str	1268	Macfarlane	Ningpo	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 12	Haeting	Chi str	1124	Paramore		do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 12	Yungping	Chi str	525	Messer	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Ella	Br str	519	George	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Feiching	Chi str	980	Hoelger	C'kiang & Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Shansi	Br str	1240	Carnaghan	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Wuhu	Br str	1227	Richards	C'kiang & Wuhu	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Esang	Br str	1137	Richard	Chinkiang	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Loksang	Br str	979	Leask	Liverpool, &c	do	Carlowitz & Co
" 12	Achilles	Br str	4484	Williams	Moji	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Bjorn	Nor str	722	Christenson	S'tow, H'kg, C'ton	do	Chi. Eastern Railway Co
" 12	Hangsang	Br str	1356	Wilde	P. A., and Dalny	do	Diederichsen, Jebben & Co
" 12	Amur	Russ str	1397	Anastasieff	Foochow	Original	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	J. Diederichsen	Ger str	623	Ohlsen	Hongkong	Gunny Bags	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Tartar	Br str	2768	Beetham	C'kiang & Wuhu	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Lienshing	Br str	1044	Young	Hankow & Ports	do	Moller Brothers
" 12	Kiangfoo	Chi str	2465	Bassett	Kobe	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Kinai Maru	Jap str	149	Ihara	Hankow & Ports	do	Customs
" 12	Meidah	Ger str	1511	Schierhorst	Cruise	Cable	G. N. Tel. Co
" 12	Pingching	Chi str	1000	Wyles	Cruise	General	M. B. Kaisha
" 12	Store Nordiske	Dan str	596	Suenson	Kuchinotzu	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Fujisan Maru	Jap str	1267	Shimidzu	Ningpo	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Pekin	Br str	2242	Sparke	Japan	do	Geddes & Co
" 12	Kiautschou	Ger str	6721	Behrens	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 12	Lehsing	Br str	937	Calder	Hankow & Ports	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 12	Talee Maru	Jap str	131	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 12	W. C. de Vries	Br str	668	Mennell	London v. Ports	Mails, &c	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Ballaarat	Br str	2860	Longden	H'kong & Canton	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Chiyuen	Chi str	1211	Stewart	C'kiang & H'kow	do	Moller Brothers
" 12	Hsiehho	Chi str	1082	Crawford	Kobe	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Genzan Maru	Jap str	1140	Ikesawa	Wei, Dalny, C'foo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Shengking	Br str	1034	O'ewar	Hankow & Ports	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 12	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Boyd	Japan	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Y'hama Maru	Jap str	2372	Kawamuro	Chefoo	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 12	Canton	Br str	1110	Muir	N. York v. F'chow	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Lowther Castle	Ger str	2961	Watson	K'chow, C'foo, T'o	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Knivsterg	Ger str	1664	Kayser	Ningpo	do	
" 12	Haeting-	Chi str	1124	Paramore		do	

SHARES.

18th December, 1903.

We have again to report a good business in our principal stocks. Farnham, Langkats, and Indo-Chinas, but the dealing has been principally caused by the short sellers for December covering their sales. In Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves we have to report a very considerable rise in rates; the market closing at the end of last week with also for March at Tls. 185/195. To-day business has been done for March at Tls. 227½ and 225. Business in this stock has been almost entirely confined to forward sales, only a limited business being done for cash. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 24/33¼.

BANKS.—H. & S. Bank. A local sale has been effected at 206½ ex. 73; in the South the quotation is 207½ buyers.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The only business reported is in North Chinas at Tls. 230 and Yangtze at 213½.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Market purely nominal for both Hongkong and China Fires at quotations. There are sellers of China Fires locally.

SHIPPING.—Indo-Chinas. Shares have been placed for December at Tls. 55 and 50. On the 16/17th Market weakened slightly resulting in sales at Tls. 55 and 54½. To-day business has been done at 54 April. Shanghai Tugs. Preference shares have again been placed at Tls. 47½.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—A considerable business has been done in Farnham. The market opened on the 11th with sales at Tls. 118 and 117½ cash.

118/120/118 Dec., 119/118 March, 121 April and May, 12th of 122½ cash, 125 Dec., 125, 127 March, 14th 128½ cash, 129, 123, 127½ Dec., 129, 129½ March, 130

April, 15th 124 cash, 127, 128 Dec., 130, 128, 129, 127 March, 124 April, 16th 125 Dec., 127½, 127 March, 124 April, 17th 126, 127½ Dec., 127, 127½ March 128

April. S. & H. Wharves. On the 11th the Market opened with cash sales at Tls. 195, with sales for March at 195, 193, 192½ and 195. On the 12th March

April, S. & H. Wharves. On the 11th the Market opened with cash sales at Tls. 200, and on the 15th at Tls. 207½. 16th a sale for cash was made at 215 with sales for March at

Tls. 215 and 217½. On the 17th December and March shares were placed at Tls. 220, and for April at 222½. To-day 227½ March and 225 March are reported.

Yangtze Wharves & Godowns. Buyers offer 197½ for shares. Sellers at 200.

SUGARS.—No business to report.

MINING.—Ditto.

LANDS.—A sale of Shanghai Lands took place at Tls. 101 cash.

INDUSTRIAL.—In Cotton stocks a sale of Say Chee has been made at Tls. 170, and in Low Kung Moon at Tls. 40, and shares are offering at this rate.

Ewo are obtainable at Tls. 37½. Shanghai Paper & Pulp have been placed at Tls. 105½, and Shanghai Gas at Tls. 1 7. Less at Tls. 14. Mississippi de in

Langkats. The market opened on the 11th with sales at 310/307½ cash and 327½ March. 12th March shares were placed at 33½. 14th cash shares were placed at

317½. March at 330, 15th at 315, 307½, 310, 312½ and 315 December sales at 325 have been done, 322½, 325, 33½ March. 16 310 cash, 315, 312½, 310 December

332½, 330, 325 March. 17th 310 and 312½ December 329, 327½ and 330 March. The market closed steadily with buyers at 312½ and for March at 330.

Stores & Hotels.—Hall & Holt have been placed at 333, 10 and 31. Centrals at 327. Moutries 335.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The only business reported is in Telephones at Tls. 67.

LOANS & DEBENTURES.—Astor House 8% Debentures have been placed at par.

NAME.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Report			Last Dividend, etc.		Closing Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$16,000,000	\$1,435,688.17	31-12-02	£110.0 for 1 year ending 30-6-03	17-8-03	{ \$465 ex 73 £265 London
National Bank of China (Id.).....	40,463	£10	£8	\$307,606.68	\$15,618.80	31-12-02	{ \$1.90½ on Ordinary shares for 1902 None on Founders shares	21-1-03	\$28 sales [quotation
" " (founders)	760	£1	£1					.....	\$10 steady
MARINE INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Id.	10,000	250	\$100	1,750,000	1,959,920.54	30-6-03	\$82 per share for 1902	9-10-03	\$492½ sellers
China Traders' Ins. Co., Id.	24,000	\$83.83	\$25	900,000	491,970.58	30-4-03	\$4 per share for year to 30-4-03	26-11-02	\$61 buyers
North-China Ins. Co., Id.	5,000	£100	£25	151,992.40	1,271,689.82	30-6-03	Final 4% = 8% for 1901	18-10-03	T220 sales
Yangtze Ins. Association, Id.....	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$675,000	\$486,284.02	31-12-02	\$12=20 per cent for 1901	22-4-03	\$135 sales
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	1,350,000	110,551.96	31-12-02	\$15 per share for 1902	24-10-03	\$182½ buyers
FIRE INSURANCE.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Id.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,154,891.96	\$299,299.15	31-12-02	For 1901 \$22.25 per share	3-3-03	\$315 nominal
China Fire Insurance Co., Id.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,072,760.42	\$262,897.67	31-12-02	For 1901 \$6 per share	5-3-03	\$89 buyers
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	688,000	25,552.98	30-6-03	11 per cent for half year to 30-6-03	5-8-03	\$32½ ex. 73
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,580	£10	£10	£240,000	£5,880.57	31-12-02	5 per cent for 1902	4-6-03	T54 for April
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Id.	2,000,000	£1	£1	400,000	£24,731.18/11	31-12-01	3rd Interim of 6d. 2/6 for 1902	1-1-03	£1.3s, 8d. for March
Douglas Steamship Co., Id.	20,000	\$50	\$50	173,899.07	.. ..	30-6-02	\$3 for year	29-9-02	\$30
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Id. {ord.	20,000	T50	T50	.. ..	First year	.. ..	Interim dividend { 4% on ord. 3½% on pref.	28-9-03	T52½ Ord. T47½ sales
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Id. {pref.	10,000	T50	T50	.. ..	8,423.12	31-12-02	Final 5% = 7% for 1902	6-3-03	T13in T38 buyers
25,800	T50	T50	140,000						
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Id.....	55,200	T100	T100	T850,000	T43,124.22	30-4-03	Final div. Tls. 8=15% to 80/4/03	17-7-03	T123 buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Id. ...	50,000	\$50	\$50	.. ..	\$814,293.70	30-6-03	Dividend = 12% for 1 year	24-8-03	\$195 for March
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Id. ...	20,000	T100	T100	487,210.88	T21,679.74	31-12-02	Interim dividend Tls. 5 to 80-6-03	25-8-03	T220 for December
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Id.	80,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$14,481.69	31-12-02	Interim div. \$2½ per share for 1903	31-8-03	\$92 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Id.....	2,500	T100	T100	61,448.72	T485.55	31-12-02	12 per cent for 1902	12-8-03	T200 sellers
SUGAR COMPANIES.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Id.....	7,000	T50	T50	T100,000	T1,456.76	30-9-03	Tls. 2.50 per share for year	18-12-03	T70 sellers
China Sugar Refining Co., Id.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.. ..	1 r. \$458,232.59	31-12-02	Final \$7 = \$12 for 1901	25-3-02	\$104
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Id.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	1 r. \$2,863.31	31-12-02	For 1897 a/c \$3 per share	23-3-03	\$11 sales
MINING.									
Punjom Mining Co., Id. (ordinary)	60,000	\$10	\$10	.. ..	1 r. \$261,000.98	31-12-02	None	.. ..	\$1.00 buyers
" " (preference) ..	80,000	\$1	\$1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 cents nominal
Raub Australian G. M. Co., Id.	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873.10/10	Dr. 7,236.19.5	31-8-03	1/- per share	28-1-01	\$8½ sales
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Id.	150,000	\$1	\$18/10	.. ..	£6,671	28-2-03	1/- or 88 cents per share to 28-2-03	21-10-03	T6.10 bearer scrip
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Id.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£20,000	.. ..	.. ..	First year	.. ..	\$20 cash
30,000	\$20	\$20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
LANDS.									
S'hai Land Investment Co., Id.....	52,000	T50	T50	T267,988.84	T9,366.59	31-12-02	Interim div. Tls. 8 per share	21-7-03	T104 sales
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Id....	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$750,000	\$51,707.26	31-12-02	Interim div. \$6 to 80-6-03	28-7-03	\$151 nominal
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Id. ...	6,000	\$50	\$30	.. ..	1,082.37	31-12-02	\$2.30 per share for 1902	13-2-03	\$37½ buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Id....	100,000	10	£10	500,000	12,117.97	31-12-02	\$0.90 per share for 1902	9-2-03	\$11 sales
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Id.....	8,000	T25	T25	.. ..	1 r. T5,366.59	31-12-02	.. ..	.. ..	T20 sales
China Land and Finance Co., Id.	6,000	50	50	.. ..	First year	.. ..	Interim dividend 4%	1-10-03	T56 sales
INDUSTRIAL.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Id.....	15,000	T50	T50	.. ..	1 r. T4,215.88	31-10-02	.. ..	.. ..	T37½
International C. Man. Co., Id.....	8,884	T75	T75	.. ..	68,415.42	30-9-02	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898	30-4-03	T22½ buyers
1 r. 15,000 C. S. & W. Co.	7,158	T100	T100	.. ..	.. ..	31-12-02	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	1-8-03	T40 sales
									2 r. 20,000 T170 sales

Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	£20,000	20,000	20,000	First year	1-7-03	\$20 cash
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LANDS.									
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	52,000	T50	T50	T267,988.84	T9,366.79	31-12-02	Interim div. Tls. 8 per share	21-7-03	T104 sales
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$750,000	\$51,707.26	31-12-02	Interim div. \$6 to 80-6-03	28-7-03	\$151 nominal
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	none	1,082.37	31-12-02	\$2.30 per share for 1902	13-2-03	\$37 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000	10	110	{ 100,000 50,000 }	12,117.97	31-12-02	\$0.90 per share for 1902	9-2-03	\$11 sales
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	8,000	T25	T25	.....	T5,366.59	31-12-02	.....	none	T20 sales
China Land and Finance Co., Ltd.	6,000	50	50	.....	First year	.....	Interim dividend 4%	1-10-03	T55 sales
INDUSTRIAL.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	15,000	T50	T50	none	11. T4,215.88	31-10-02	.....	.....	T37 1/2
International C. Man. Co., Ltd.	8,884	T75	T75	none	68,415.42	30- 9-02	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898	30-4-03	T22 1/2 buyers
Laou-kung-mow O. S. & W. Co., ...	7,158	T100	T100	none	.....	31-12-02	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	1-8-03	T40 sales
Soy Chee O. S. Co., Ltd.	2,000	600	T500	none	11. 4,965.30	31-12-02	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-2-03	T170 sales
Hongkong Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$8,465.05	31- 7-02	Final of \$0.40=\$1 for year	20-4-03	\$15 buyers
Shanghai Gas Co., ...	11,000	T50	T50	none	15,142.62	31-12-02	Interim dividend Tls. 3.50	31-7-03	Tls. 107 sales
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	none	2,993.18	31-12-02	6 per cent for 1902	25-3-02	T40 sales
Shanghai Ice, O. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	8,000	T25	T25	none	T6,770.32	30-11-02	Tls. 1.50 for 1900	27-3-01	T14 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	3,987	T50	T50	T20,000.00	12,586.15	31-12-02	Final of Tls. 10 for 1902	17-2-03	T82 1/2 sales
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	T100	T100	.....	T6,289.26	31-12-02	Interim dividend Tls. 5 to 130-6-13	15-8-03	T105 1/2 sales
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$330,000	\$25,676.74	31-12-02	12 per cent for 1902	22-3-03	\$23 sellers
Maatschappij &c. in Langkat	25,000	Glds 100	Glds 100	First year	T672,843.90	31-10-02	Tls. 35 Interim for 1903	15-12-03	T312 1/2 cash
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	18,000	T20	T20	24,820.28	T564.25	31-10-02	Interim dividend 15% for 1903	29-8-03	T52 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	115,000	6,306.37	31-12-02	Interim div. 15/ to 30.6.03	27-7-03	T425 sellers
S'hai & H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....
STORES AND HOTELS.									
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	20,601	\$20	\$20	186,000.18	12,802.47	28- 2-03	Interim dividend \$2 per share	16-11-03	\$33 sales
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$60	\$60	.....	10,289.33	31-12-02	\$4 for 1901	31-5-02	\$48 nominal
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$275,000	3,077.96	31-12-03	11 per cent, for 1902	29-5-03	\$14 1/2 to Hongkong
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$12	\$12	none	2,546.51	31-12-02	Final of \$2=\$3 for year	18-2-03	\$27 sales
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	8,200	\$50	\$50	21,000	6,866.84	30- 6-02	\$2.50 for half year	26-9-02	\$50 nominal
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$50	\$50	none	912.60	30- 6-03	Final of 6% = 10% for year	28-9-03	\$55 sales
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$20	\$20	none	1,159.19	31- 7-03	\$2 for share for year	30-10-03	\$20 sales
E. L. Mondon, Ltd.	7,000	T50	T50	.....	3,505.98	31-12-02	Tls. 5 for 1902	2-5-03	T50 nominal
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	22,400	\$25	\$25	.....	10,301.80	30- 6-03	10 per cent for year	11-9-03	\$28 sales
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	272.09	31-12-02	\$6 for half year=\$12 for year	14-3-03	\$147 sellers
Hotel des Colonies, Ltd.	9,000	T25	T25	6,804.67	1,496.69	31- 3-03	6 per cent to 31-8-03	27-5-03	T113 1/2 cash
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	\$1,891.08	509.66	31-12-01	7 1/2 per cent for 1901	30-4-02	\$95 nominal
MISCELLANEOUS.									
China Provident L. & M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$20	\$10	\$46,000	22.02	31-12-02	8 per cent for 1902	19-1-03	\$9 1/2 nominal
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	T50	T50	T15,000	T85,758.65	31-12-02	18 per cent for 1902	26-3-03	T145 cash
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,400	T50	T50	none	332.75	30- 4-03	Tls. 5 for 1902	24-6-02	T55
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	4,737	T50	T50	T30,000	987.42	31- 8-03	Tls. 4 for 1903	12-5-03	T67 sales
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	850	T100	T100	T10,000	T3,086.65	31- 1-03	10 per cent for 1902	16-3-32	T112.50 nominal
Do.	1,650	T100	T70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LOANS.		Amount of Loan	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892.....		T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T93.50
Do. 1893.....		T125,000.00	T60,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1894.....		T105,000.00	T60,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T101.00
Do. 1895.....		T115,000.00	T115,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1896.....		T140,000.00	T140,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1897.....		T268,800.00	T268,800.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T101.00
Do. 1898.....		T300,000.00	T300,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T91.00
Do. 1900.....		T33,900.00	T33,900.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T101.00
Do. 1901.....		T250,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T101.00
Do. 1902.....		T150,000.00	T150,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T250.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1886 E.....		T767,200.00	T354,000.00	T250.00	7%	Mar. & Sept.	T101.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures, 1890.....		T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	May & Nov.	T97.00
Do. 1892.....		T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T101.00
Do. 1894.....		T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T90.00
Do. 1896.....		T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Do. 1900.....		T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	April & Oct.	T101.00
Do. 1901.....		T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T93.00
Do. 1901.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	May & Nov.	T101.00
Do. 1902.....		T400,000.00	T400,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Shanghai Waterworks' Co. Debentures, 1894.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T100.00
Do. 1895.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T95.00
Do. 1896.....		T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T100.00
Do. 1900.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T100.00
Do. 1902.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T100.00
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1902.....		T200,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	7%	April & Oct.	T93.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T100.00
Do. 1899.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	May & Nov.	T100.00
Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Co. Debentures, 1902.....		T435,000.00	T435,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T100.00

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. Final dividend for business year (a) Exclusive of accrued interest. (c) Insurance Fund (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuation. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) Including Bonus of 1 cent on Contributory Premiums. (k) Cum the new issue (l) Depreciation account. D. Debit balance.
For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.
18th December.

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers